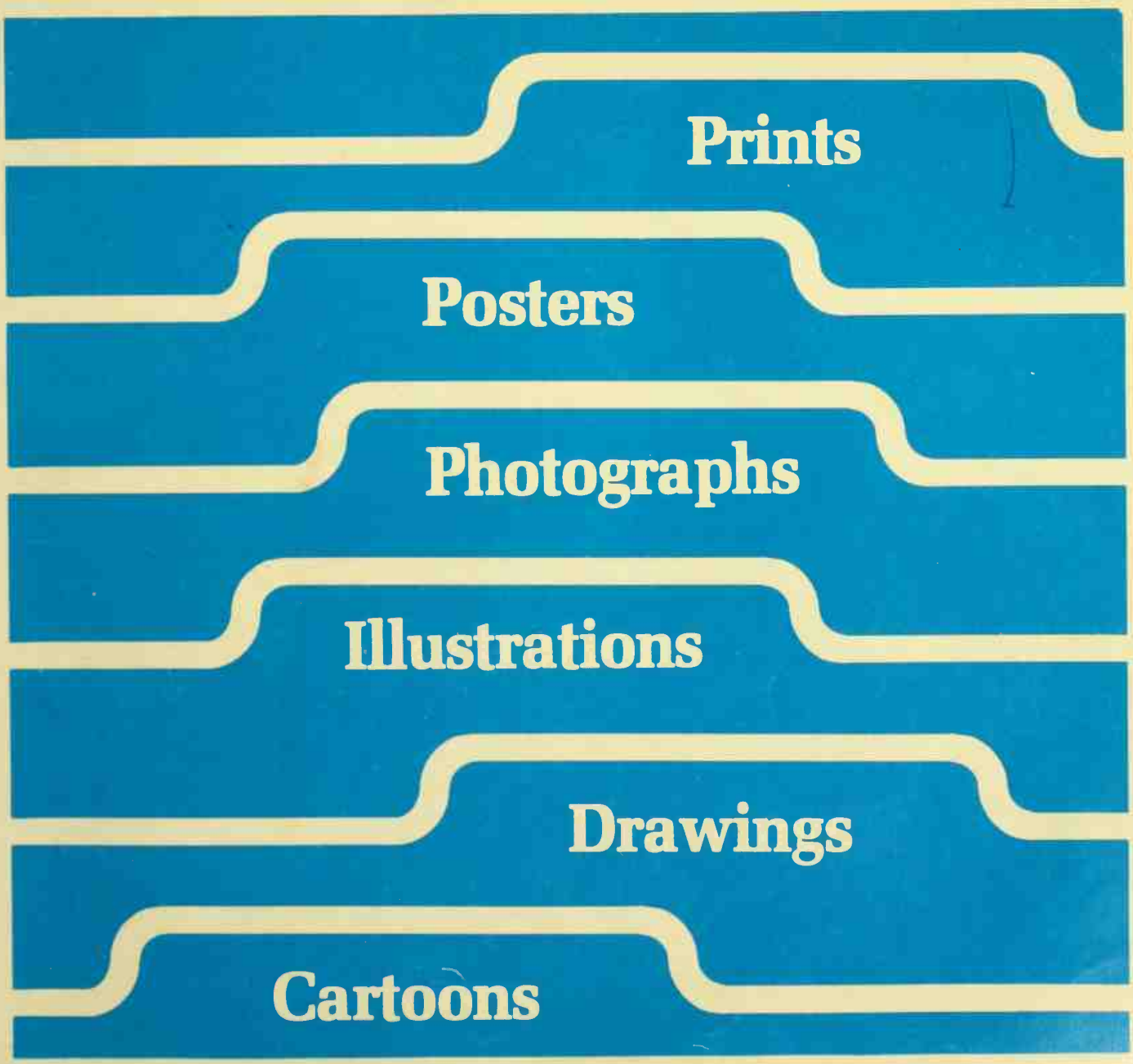
Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials

Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings

Prints and Photographs Division

Library of Congress



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Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings

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Helena Zinkham and Elisabeth Betz Parker
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INTRODUCTION

I. BACKGROUND

Access to graphic materials in libraries and archival collections has been limited traditionally to retrieval by subject content and names of creators. Although catalog records often include information on genre and physical characteristics, researchers usually have no ready access to it. A student of lithography, for example, is compelled to consult books for names of printmakers likely to have produced lithographs, then to search a library's catalog of prints for artists' names, and, finally, examine each catalog record to find those for lithographs. An architect requiring 19th century framing drawings to aid a building restoration must review long sets of records or handle countless drawings to find framing drawings rather than floor plans. A scholar investigating the cultural impact of photographically illustrated books is forced to rely on a few published bibliographies, in-house example files, staff memory, and chance discoveries to locate examples of such works. As graphic collections grow and catalog records accumulate, it is clear that additional access points would greatly facilitate research related to functional categories, production contexts, and artifactual aspects of graphic materials.

A single list of standard terms from which catalogers and researchers can choose indexing and retrieval vocabulary is needed, along with widely accepted provisions for applying the terms as access points. The lack of such a list and guidelines is a problem because of the great variety of media and pictorial types and because of the broad range of users of graphic materials, whose knowledge and experience vary. While an extensive and often informal vocabulary is employed in the descriptive portion of the catalog record, indexing terms should be controlled. Reconciling variant terms by designating a preferred indexing term not only simplifies the cataloger's task but also makes retrieval more efficient. For example, the standard term "dry plate photonegatives" lessens confusion about "silver gelatin glass negatives," "glass plates," and "dry plates." Furthermore, the terms for indexing graphic materials can be used most effectively when presented within the structure of a thesaurus designed to establish relationships and guide users.

While Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings (GMGPC) can be used in a variety of cataloging systems, it was created primarily in response to the needs of institutions using the communications format called Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) for their automated catalog records. In 1979, the Independent Research Libraries Association (IRLA) recommended in "Proposals for Establishing Standards for the Cataloguing of Rare Books and

Specialized Research Material in Machine-Readable Form" the addition of two new fields to the MARC format for terms indicating genre and physical characteristics. In January 1984, the field 655 was authorized for genre headings and 755 was authorized for physical characteristic headings. These fields are now defined for all of the MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data: Books, Serials, Maps, Music, Archives and Manuscripts Control, and Visual Materials.[1]

IRLA asked the Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries to develop thesauri appropriate for rare books and special collections.[2] The lack of vocabulary to index book illustrations led the Committee to encourage staff of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division to expand and integrate several of their genre and physical description lists into a thesaurus constructed according to guidelines set out by the American National Standards Institute.[3] The result is Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristic Headings with 513 authorized terms and 290 cross references.

II. SCOPE AND PURPOSE

In the context of graphic collections, genre headings denote distinctive categories of material: an established class of pictorial types (CARTOONS), a vantage point or method of projection (BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS; PERSPECTIVE PROJECTIONS), or intended purpose (ADVERTISEMENTS; COMPETITION DRAWINGS). Some indicate characteristics of an image's creator (STUDENT WORKS) or a publication status or occasion (CENSORED WORKS; NEW YEAR CARDS). Others imply a subject but also designate a method of representation (ABSTRACT WORKS; LANDSCAPES). Terms denoting artistic movements and styles are not included in this definition of genre.

Physical characteristic headings designate graphic materials distinguished by production processes or techniques

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[1]MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data, starting with updates 10, 11, and 12, issued by the Library of Congress (1984-1986), includes all of the formats.

[2]Authorized thesauri for MARC fields 655 and 755 are listed in the Bibliography. Martha Yee (UCLA Film, Television and Radio Archives) is preparing a genre thesaurus for moving image materials.

[3]American National Standards Institute. Guidelines for Thesaurus Structure, Construction, and Use: Approved June 30, 1980. (New York, 1980). ANSI Z39.19-1980.

(ALBUMEN PHOTOPRINTS), production stages or versions (PROOFS; REPRODUCTIONS), instrument employed (PINHOLE CAMERA PHOTOGRAPHS; AIRBRUSH WORKS), markings (WATERMARKS), shape and size (SCROLLS; MINIATURE WORKS), and other physical aspects of graphic materials.

GMGPC terms are:

-- applicable to two-dimensional, chiefly pictorial, graphic materials (among them, prints, photographs, drawings, and ephemera) whether they are part of a book, or in a manuscript, graphic, or other collection;
-- applicable to some non-pictorial and three-dimensional material commonly found in graphic collections, such as visiting cards and photograph cases;
-- appropriate for materials commonly found in general graphic collections of research libraries and historical societies. (Thus, there are more terms for photographs and historical prints than for fine prints, drawings, and paintings. There are few terms for educational audiovisual materials.)

GMGPC terms will:

-- assist research into the development and distribution of a particular genre or technical process;
-- aid retrieval of information about aspects of graphic materials frequently requested by people who want to understand how a certain technique is performed;
-- aid selection of materials for exhibitions or class demonstrations;
-- assist collection preservation, since collections are handled less when the catalog provides more specific access;
-- help collection management by providing, for example, the means to calculate the quantity of glass phototransparencies held by an institution;
-- aid cataloging, since pinpointing a process or format may help to date or identify an image;
-- make cataloging more consistent and encourage specificity by providing standard terminology in a ready reference format;
-- assist institutions in disseminating information about their collections through database networks or other means.

Genre and physical characteristic headings will make it easier for the student of lithography to find examples of lithographs; indeed, the student could narrow the search to lithographic posters printed in Germany between 1900 and 1920. By using these headings, the architect will be able to separate out framing drawings from floor plans, and the scholar can rapidly retrieve photographically illustrated books.

III. SYNTAX AND STRUCTURE

In accordance with thesaurus construction standards, terms usually represent single concepts and are plural nouns with phrases in natural language order. English words follow American spelling practice. The thesaurus structure is intended to help both catalogers and researchers select the term(s) most appropriate for indexing and retrieval. Terms appear in three types of displays: alphabetical, classed, and hierarchical.

In the Alphabetical Display (the main list), terms are listed in word-by-word filing sequence, and scope notes define the terms in the context of the thesaurus. Associations between terms are indicated by the convention of broader, narrower, related, and "used for" relationships. Terms listed under a heading also appear in the alphabetical filing sequence with the reciprocal relationship noted. (Thus, the term EPHEMERA has LABELS listed as a narrower term, and the term LABELS has EPHEMERA listed as its broader term.)

The distinction between genre and physical characteristics is blurred with terms like BROADSIDES, in which purpose is closely identified with one physical manifestation. In order to simplify the assignment of field tags, each term was defined with an orientation to either its functional (655) or its physical (755) aspect. The distinction by field tag has most significance in computer retrieval systems which allow searches to be limited to particular fields of the record, a capability increasingly in demand as files grow. For easy reference, the terms for the two fields have been integrated into one alphabetical list with the MARC field tag indicated after each term.

Notes and relationships are abbreviated as:

- **PN:** public note (defines the scope of a term)
- **CN:** cataloger's note (guides indexers in selecting a term; for thesaurus maintenance, records other notes in which the term appears)
- **UF:** used for (indicates a non-preferred term, such as an alternative spelling, inverted form, or synonym; helps define a term's meaning)
- **BT:** broader term (indicates the more general class to which a term belongs; everything that is true of a term is also true of its broader term)
- **NT:** narrower term (indicates a more specific term or member of a class)
- **RT:** related term (brings to the user's attention terms that are associated because of overlapping meanings or part-whole relationships)
- **USE:** leads from a non-preferred, unauthorized form of a term to the term as used

>: indicates that one or more narrower (i.e., more specific) terms will be found under this term's own entry
[655], [755]: indicates the appropriate field tag in a MARC record

Terms in square brackets (e.g., [COLOR ASPECT]) are not used for indexing. They refer the thesaurus user to the Classed Display terms.

The public note provides definitions for most genre terms but somewhat less frequently for physical characteristic terms, because dictionaries for the latter are more commonly available. The definitions have an American bias, particularly in the dates of popular usage and sizes that are cited. Most definitions have been modified to reflect their application within the context of GMGPC; none should be considered absolute. The experimental techniques and subtle variations in many graphic processes preclude complete precision.

GMGPC does not include subdivisions which may be added to a term to indicate where and when the cataloged material was made and whether it is in color. General guidelines for subdivisions are given in section V.

The Classed Display consists of 10 categories which offer approaches to the indexing terms not available in the Alphabetical Display (e.g., COLOR ASPECT, SHAPE & SIZE, STATUS OF PUBLICATION). Each term in the thesaurus has been assigned to one or more of these groups. The broadest terms appropriate to a particular category are listed alphabetically. When the broadest term has narrower terms which are also appropriate to the category, they appear in hierarchical order under that term. Terms at the same subordinate level are in alphabetical order.

The Hierarchical Display is limited to two terms (PHOTOGRAPHS and PRINTS) which have many layers and terms between the broadest term in the chain and its progressively narrower terms. Here, narrower terms appear in logically descending relationships rather than alphabetical order. This display allows quick scanning to broaden or narrow a search for the most appropriate photographic or printmaking term.

IV. TERM SELECTION AND FORMULATION

GMGPC is designed to provide terms for access to categories of media and formats rather than to enumerate terms for indexing every conceivable aspect of graphic materials. It is not an exhaustive glossary. The degree of term specificity is meant to permit reasonably direct searches to locate the most commonly requested examples of graphic materials. Some terms

for relatively rare material have been included, because materials that are commonly requested are not always commonly found items.

The need for access to categories of material outweighed the desire for access to very specific types that require great technical expertise, considerable analysis, or elaborate tests in order for the cataloger to assign a term. The identification of some processes may, in fact, depend entirely on the presence of manufacturers' labels, captions, imprints, or accompanying information. However, retrieval of some formats and physical types that are difficult to recognize cannot be neglected. For example, while it is excessive to analyze every architectural drawing for indexing by projection type, terms have been included for projections that are fairly readily identified and that could help meet the demand for study examples.

The variety of material found in graphic collections prompted some modification of ambiguous informal terminology. For example, in a purely photographic collection, the words "prints" and "negatives" may suffice. In a mixed collection or in a database of records for a variety of material, however, "prints" is better reserved for engravings and related media, while "photoprints" and "photonegatives" refer without confusion to photographs. Such formal vocabulary is necessary for indexing purposes, even though the notes in the catalog record continue to be expressed in everyday language.

Terminology was not modified in several situations. Pictorial content is not always explicit in a term name or stated in the scope note. Thus, although ENVELOPES and BALLOTS are not commonly decorated, these terms are not expressed as "pictorial envelopes" or "pictorial ballots" because it is expected that those in graphic collections are pictorial. Graphic designs and their finished products (e.g., BOOK JACKETS) are included in the same genre category, although the design work may also be indexed with DESIGN DRAWINGS. Different manifestations of an object type are also brought together under the same term. All possible physical forms of a genre are not given special terms. Thus, PLAYING CARDS includes both the cut and uncut sheets. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, which may be hand-drawn, photographic, or printed, are described only as graphic delineations. Separate headings convey the physical characteristics.

Certain types of vocabulary have been excluded. Terms which describe art movements or styles as well as those which require subjective judgment, such as documentary photographs, pictorialism, propaganda, and primitive paintings, are beyond the scope of GMGPC. Terms reflecting a discipline (e.g., "architectural photographs" or "medical illustrations") have also been

excluded because it is often difficult to judge or impossible to know if a particular image was made for such purposes. It seems ineffectual to apply such terms to every photograph of a building or every anatomical drawing when the images can be approached just as well through their subject content.

Rather than enumerate an extensive variety of proprietary names that are actually part of the same generic group, few processes and techniques were designated by trade names. For example, DYE COUPLER PHOTONEGATIVES subsumes Kodacolor and Fujicolor negatives. Cross references are given for some trade names that are frequently present on the material itself, because they may serve as a beginning point for many searches. (Trade names may appear elsewhere in the catalog record.)

Other terms often used in the descriptive portion of the catalog record have also been excluded because they do not seem practical as access points. Among these are: contact photoprints, copper engravings, die-cut lithographs, gold-toned photoprints, glossy photoprints, and half-length portraits.

The complex formulation of a string of words to express a description such as "pen, pencil, ink, and graphite drawing with blue wash on laid paper" cannot be accomplished within the structure of GMGPC with its limited subdivisions and emphasis on basic categories. Separate terms were, therefore, established to designate application instruments (e.g., PENCIL WORKS). Terms that describe the primary and secondary support material were largely excluded in favor of medium designations. Since, however, the primary support may sometimes be the only distinctive feature of a photograph, terms for support were coupled with general photographic terms (e.g., CERAMIC PHOTOGRAPHS, FILM PHOTONEGATIVES). For institutions employing the MARC format, codes in the 007 field provide access to primary and secondary support materials, such as paper, glass, and wood. Information about the support material and application instrument may also appear in the physical description or note area of the catalog record.

Several genre terms (ABSTRACT WORKS, ALLEGORIES, CITYSCAPES, GENRE WORKS, LANDSCAPES, PORTRAITS, STILL LIFES, and WATERSCAPES) were combined with general physical characteristic terms (DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS) in order to provide a means for dividing up large files of catalog records indexed by a general term. For example, an extensive file of portraits may be broken into categories for PORTRAIT DRAWINGS, PORTRAIT PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS, and PORTRAIT PRINTS.

GMGPC is predicated on a distinction being made between genre and subject. What is often called a "genre" category, such as motion picture posters, actually mixes the subject

(motion picture) with the form (poster). Indeed, such combinations of topic and form are endless. Since GMGPC is designed primarily for use in automated systems in which postcoordinate searching can be done, retrieval of topic-form "genres" can be accomplished by searching for the desired subject term in the topical subject field (MOTION PICTURES, in MARC field 650) and the desired form term in the genre field (POSTERS, in MARC field 655). (See 6.6 in section V for an approach for manual systems.)

Distinctions between genre and subject may seem difficult when a literary genre does not have an equivalent pictorial genre. "Myth," for instance, is a common literary genre. A picture of a scene from a myth is not an example of that genre, but, rather, MYTHS is the subject of the image and assigned to MARC field 650.

GMGPC is not a theoretical list, but a practical representation of categories of material encountered at the Library of Congress and other extensive American historical collections. Standard reference sources and cataloging manuals (cited in the bibliography) were reviewed to find common vocabulary and determine relationship hierarchies. Some terms and their definitions were drawn from colleagues' personal knowledge. Other authorized 655/755 thesauri, the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), the 1984 draft Art and Architecture Thesaurus for Document Types, Drawings and Visual Genre, and the preliminary lists of the Architectural Drawings Advisory Group[4] were also consulted for terms to incorporate into this graphic materials thesaurus.

None of the consulted sources could serve as a single thesaurus for the 655 or 755 fields. The distinction between object type (genre), the object itself (physical characteristic), and the subject content is not always clear and, thus, confuses the purpose of the 655, 755, and 650 fields. Because they are either too narrowly focused and detailed for highly diverse collections of graphic materials or too general in the terminology related to graphic materials, the existing lists do not have an appropriate relationship structure for the desired universe of terms. In addition, they do not include definitions or guidelines for application that would help catalogers and researchers in graphic collections use the thesaurus.

Nonetheless, an attempt was made to have terms coincide with those in other standard vocabularies, especially with terms

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[4]The Art and Architecture Thesaurus and the Architectural Drawings Advisory Group are both sponsored by The Getty Art History Information Program.

in other authorized 655/755 thesauri. Although a new list, GMGPC builds on existing vocabulary in order to reduce confusion when union catalogs are searched. Some terms (e.g., CALENDARS) have been repeated in this list because of their frequent use for indexing pictorial collections. It is expected that terms for genre and physical types occurring less frequently in pictorial collections (e.g., ALMANACS or DIARIES) can be taken from the authorized 655 or 755 thesaurus most appropriate for the particular type of non-pictorial material.

V. CATALOGING APPLICATIONS

Institutions should formulate written policies for applying 655 and 755 terms in their local systems. Networks may provide members with many necessary guidelines. Conformance to established book cataloging and indexing conventions is recommended for pictorial material; however, in some circumstances a departure from usual practice is justified. The guidelines here thus reflect practices developed in the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, which may be helpful for other pictorial collections having manual, MARC, and non-MARC automated files.

GMGPC is one of the tools developed specifically to address various aspects picture cataloging. The manual Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections,[5] which supplements the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (2nd ed.), provides guidance for bibliographic description. The LC Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Topical Subjects (forthcoming) provides an extensive list of topical subject headings which may be used in MARC field 650.

1. Level of specificity.

1.1. Indexing conventions usually prescribe assignment of the term most specific to the material being cataloged. The choice of terms also depends on the nature and intended use of the collections, the relationship of the material being cataloged to the rest of the institution's holdings, staff expertise, and whether the catalog record represents a single item or a group of items. Decisions about the level of specificity should also take into account the needs of a growing manual file or local automated database and the possibility of contributing records to a multi-institutional database.

The following examples indicate different types of specificity.

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[5]Graphic Materials is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service of the Library of Congress.

Ex.: An institution has many photographs but only a few drawings. The general term DRAWINGS may be adequate in relation to its other holdings, but a great variety of terms are assigned to identify and distinguish the photographic materials.

Ex.: An institution's pictorial holdings are chiefly photographic, but it is considered sufficient to distinguish only between photoprints and photonegatives because the primary access to the collection is by subject. (In this case, the 755 field may help limit a search to the photographic material as opposed to any other material, such as books.)

Ex.: An institution decides to distinguish between ENGRAVINGS and WOODCUTS but not go so far as to single out STIPPLE PRINTS.

Ex.: An institution indexes engravings and woodcuts with the broader term PRINTS. As the manual file grows, however, researchers find it difficult to pinpoint specific print processes. Contributing records to a database network may also encourage the institution to apply the same level of specificity used by other member institutions so that its records will not be overlooked.

1.2. If uncertain of a specific physical process, assign a broader term. Although terms are available for use when a process is recognized, one should not feel compelled to try to identify every process as specifically as possible in every case.

Ex.: When a color photoprint process cannot be identified, PHOTOPRINTS--COLOR may suffice.

1.3. In accordance with conventional subject indexing practice, a narrower term and its broader term should not both occur on a record for a single item. However, for a group, it may be appropriate to assign both broader and narrower terms.

Ex.: An aquatint is indexed with: AQUATINTS. The additional broader term INTAGLIO PRINTS would be superfluous.

Ex.: A group that contains mostly cyanotypes, but also has a scattering of many other photo processes, may be indexed with: CYANOTYPES and PHOTOPRINTS.

1.4. Conventional indexing rules prescribe use of the broader term when more than three of its narrower terms would be headings in the catalog record. The desire for access to examples of specific media and genre in a group may call for deviation from this practice and use of all the terms. When, however, the specific aspects are considered too numerous to index separately, either in a group or single item, the practice of using the broader term should be followed.

Ex.: A group containing a photographer's work includes mostly platinum photoprints but also has a few cyanotypes and tintypes. Each type is indexed because it is important to highlight them all in the context of the institution's holdings.

Ex.: The kinds of ephemera in a scrapbook are too numerous to index separately. The general term EPHEMERA is used.

Ex.: A drawing includes graphite, chalk, and crayon, and no one medium predominates. The general term DRAWINGS is used.

2. Exhaustivity in indexing.

2.1. It is not always necessary or appropriate to assign 655 and 755 terms. An institution may decide to index only selected material to exemplify a particular genre or physical type in its collections. Even when a physical characteristic term is assigned, no genre term may be appropriate (and vice versa). In addition, pictures with clear topical subjects do not invariably need a genre term just for the sake of using the 655 field. (In fact, CITYSCAPES, GENRE WORKS, LANDSCAPES, PORTRAITS, STILL LIFES, and WATERSCAPES are 655 terms that are intended chiefly for assignment in the absence of other subject matter. They are not meant for every image of a city, domestic scene, mountain, person, or river.)

2.2. More than one term may be needed to express the various categories an item or group represents. The 655 and 755 fields are repeatable for this reason. Although without specified limits, selectivity in the number of terms assigned is recommended.

Ex.: An allegorical crayon drawing made in memory of a dead hero and intended to illustrate a magazine article, but then never published, is indexed with: ALLEGORICAL DRAWINGS (655), MEMORIAL WORKS (655), PERIODICAL ILLUSTRATIONS (655), PROPOSED WORKS (655), and CRAYON DRAWINGS (755).

3. Double indexing.

3.1. When a genre frequently has the same physical characteristics associated with it, both aspects are not necessarily indexed.

Ex.: Most POSTCARDS (655) are PHOTOMECHANICAL PRINTS (755), and many CATALOGS (655) are PAMPHLETS (755). In such cases, the 655 term may be sufficient.

Ex.: For a less common combination of genre and physical characteristic, such as photographic postcards, both POSTCARDS (655) and SILVER GELATIN PHOTOPRINTS (755) are used.

3.2. The same principle applies to terms for the instrument of application. Since most GRAPHITE DRAWINGS are made with pencils, it is not necessary to index under PENCIL WORKS unless there is a particular reason to draw attention to that aspect.

3.3. Terms are related in the thesaurus (RT) when their definitions overlap and, sometimes, when the categories frequently occur together. It is generally not necessary to index under both terms; rather, the researcher should be encouraged to use the thesaurus to be guided from one term to the other. Note that related term relationships are not drawn between 655 and 755 terms.

Ex.: STEREOGRAPHS, which are predominantly CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, are linked through the RT notation and are not double indexed by those terms.

4. Basis for cataloging.

4.1. Catalog the material in hand, not what it may be a part of or a detail from.

Ex.: An engraving of a prairie log cabin in a book about the westward expansion of the United States is indexed with: BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS (655), ENGRAVINGS (755), and LOG CABINS (650). It is not indexed by the subject(s) or genre of the larger work. An author/title added entry may be made for the book, if appropriate.

4.2. Institutions often provide photographic, microform, or other quick copy reproductions of pictures as reference substitutes for originals held by the institution. In general, cataloging should be based on the original material even when only the surrogate is in hand. Information about the availability, arrangement, and type of copies is put in the note area of the catalog record (MARC fields 500 and 533), and the physical characteristics of the copy are not indexed in fields 655 and 755. MARC field 037 may be used to record a stock reproduction order number. (Cf. section 5.2.)

5. 655 and 755 terms as subjects and in other fields of the catalog record.

5.1. When an image depicts recognizable types of graphic materials, a 655 or 755 term may be used as a topical heading (MARC field 650). The genre or physical type shown in the picture is its subject.

Ex.: A newspaper engraving of a family viewing stereographs is indexed with: PERIODICAL ILLUSTRATIONS (655), WOOD ENGRAVINGS (755), and STEREOGRAPHS (650).

Ex.: A stereograph of a family viewing stereographs is indexed with: STEREOGRAPHS (755) and STEREOGRAPHS (650).

Ex.: An engraved self-portrait of an artist making a self-portrait is indexed with: SELF-PORTRAITS (655), ENGRAVINGS (755), and SELF-PORTRAITS (650).

5.2. When a reproduction is cataloged separately, the reproduction's attributes are indexed in fields 655 and 755, and those of the material it reproduces are indexed as topical subjects in field 650. In other words, the genre and physical characteristic depicted by the reproduction become subjects.

The characteristics of a reproduction are indexed in fields 655 and 755 when an institution chooses to catalog reproductions separately from originals or when an institution has only a reproduction rather than the original item(s).

Ex.: A microfilm that reproduces a selection of pencil drawings from a particular collection is indexed with: MICROFILMS (755), PENCIL WORKS (650), and DRAWINGS (650).

Ex.: An albumen photograph of a lithograph is indexed with: ALBUMEN PHOTOPRINTS (755), REPRODUCTIONS (755), and LITHOGRAPHS (650).

Ex.: A microfilm that reproduces photoprints owned by another institution is indexed with: MICROFILMS (755) and PHOTOPRINTS (650).

5.3. Occasionally, one genre imitates another, and the genre being imitated becomes a subject.

Ex.: A cartoon designed to look like a piece of currency is indexed with: CARTOONS (655) and MONEY (650).

5.4. In anticipation of the need for 655 and 755 terms as subjects, all GMGPC terms have been incorporated in the LC Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: Topical Subjects, which is an authorized source for terms in MARC field 650.

5.5. For consistency in cataloging, 655 and 755 terms are recommended for use in other areas of the record, such as the physical description (MARC field 300) or a note field (MARC field 500). The thesaurus terms may be supplemented in the physical description and notes by uncontrolled vocabulary in order to describe material in greater detail.

6. Subdivisions.

6.1. Any term in GMGPC may be subdivided in order to indicate certain information and to subarrange files. The MARC format provides for three types of subdivisions: general (subfield ≠x), chronological (subfield ≠y), and geographic (subfield ≠z). Although no order for these subfields is specified, the following pattern is recommended both for manual and automated files: [655/755 term]--[general subdivision]--[place subdivision]--[date subdivision]. Subdivisions need not be used with all 655/755 terms (nor at all times), but a consistent practice should be developed.

6.2. It is suggested that two general subdivisions (COLOR and COLORED) be used with physical characteristic terms which do not imply coloring in their names.[6] The subdivision COLOR refers to material in which color is an inherent part of the original creation. The subdivision COLORED refers to material to which color is applied in a later stage, by hand, stencil, or other method. (A list of media that inherently have color appears in the Classed Display under COLOR ASPECT.)

Ex.: ALBUMEN PHOTOPRINTS--COLORED--1862

Ex.: ENGRAVINGS--COLOR--1800-1899

Ex.: CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS--GERMANY--1890

6.3. Nationality may also be a general subdivision. Use the adjective form for the nationality of the creator of the material being cataloged. (The name of the country is used in the geographic subfield to indicate place of production.) A possible principle to follow is to use the nationality (i.e., general subdivision) when the material cataloged is unpublished and to use the country of production (i.e., geographic subdivision) when the material is published. The examples in 6.3 and 6.4 reflect this practice.

Ex.: TRAVEL SKETCHES--AMERICAN--1900

Ex.: CRAYON DRAWINGS--COLOR--GERMAN--1865

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[6] Graphic Materials prescribes that the presence of color be indicated in the physical description statement by the abbreviations "hand col." and "col." which does not distinguish between inherent color and any separate addition of color. For the 755 field subdivisions, the words COLOR and COLORED were selected to clarify the distinction.

6.4. Geographic subdivisions are expressed "indirectly," i.e., with the larger jurisdiction preceding the smaller, as outlined in the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletin 120 (1977), p. 9-11. The geographic place refers to where the material was made, not the place depicted.

Ex.: BROADSIDES--RHODE ISLAND--PROVIDENCE--1820

Ex.: NOVELTY WORKS--ENGLAND--1700-1780

6.5. Each institution must determine its own scheme for chronological subdivision, but the pattern for recording dates outlined in Graphic Materials is recommended. Question marks and the abbreviation "ca." are dropped. Dates expressed as "between [year] and [year]," "before [year]," "after [year]," and dashes are converted to numerical spans. For example, "189-" becomes "1890-1899." The date should be the date the material being cataloged was made, not the date of the subject depicted.

6.6. These same subdivision patterns can also be used in manual files. In addition, some format-oriented genre headings may make useful subdivisions for topical terms to compensate for the lack of postcoordinate searching capability. For example, TOBACCO--ADVERTISEMENTS; SLAVERY--BROADSIDES; PATENT MEDICINES--LABELS; WOMEN--PORTRAITS; MOTION PICTURES--POSTERS.

7. Coding.

In a MARC record, terms from GMGPC are to be entered in subfield ≠a of fields 655 and 755. Terms which do not appear in GMGPC or other thesauri approved for 655 and 755 may not be used in these fields. The Library of Congress has assigned the code "gmgpc" to this thesaurus. The code must be entered in subfield ≠2 (code for thesaurus).

8. Other MARC formats and 655/755 thesauri.

Terms from GMGPC may be used when cataloging pictorial materials in MARC formats other than Visual Materials.[7] For example, a catalog record for an illustrated book may include such terms in field 755 as PHOTOGRAVURES or WOODBURYTYPES; or a catalog record for a manuscript collection may include such terms as PORTRAITS in field 655 and PHOTOPRINTS in field 755. Likewise, terms from other authorized 655/755 thesauri may be

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[7]GMGPC has been approved for rare book and special materials cataloging by the Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association.

used in records for graphic collections containing non-pictorial material. The appropriate thesaurus source code should be indicated for each heading.

VI. EXAMPLES

Example 1. MARC coding with subfields.

```
245 00 ≠aAlbum pintoresco de la Isla de Cuba≠h[graphic]
260 ØØ ≠a[Berlin?] :≠bB. May y Ca.,≠c1858?
300 ØØ ≠al v. (28 chromolithographs, 2 maps) ;≠c26 x 36 cm.
500 ØØ ≠aTitle from cover.
650 -7 ≠aFishing≠y1858.≠2lctgm
651 -0 ≠aCuba.
655 -7 ≠aCaricatures≠zGermany≠y1858.≠2gmgpc
655 -7 ≠aLandscape prints≠zGermany≠y1858.≠2gmgpc
655 -7 ≠aMaps≠zGermany≠y1858.≠2gmgpc
710 21 ≠aB. May (Firm),≠epublisher
755 ØØ ≠aBooks≠zGermany≠y1858.≠2gmgpc
755 ØØ ≠aChromolithographs≠zGermany≠y1858.≠2gmgpc
```

Example 2. MARC field tags only.

```
100 Bain, George Grantham, 1865-1944
245 Brooklyn baseball teams [graphic] / Geo. Bain, photographer.
260 [Newark, N.J.] : Gardner & Co., ca. 1900
300 52 photoprints : sepia toned ; 50 x 59 cm.
500 Title devised by cataloger.
520 Subject: Studio portraits...
650 Baseball--1900.
655 Group portraits--1900.
655 Portrait photographs--1900.
755 Silver gelatin photoprints--New Jersey--Newark--1900.
```

Example 3. Physical description.

```
300 12 phototransparencies : Kodachrome slides ; 35 mm.
755 Dye coupler phototransparencies--1942-1945.
755 Slides--Color--1942-1945.
```

Example 4. Physical description and note.

```
300 1 print ; 22 x 45 cm.
500 Etching with drypoint, scraping, and burnishing, on red
    handmade paper.
755 Etchings--Italian--1967.
```

Example 5. Physical description and note for mixed media.

300 1 drawing and painting ; 12 x 15 cm.
500 Pen, pencil, ink, and graphite with blue and green acrylic paint.
655 Travel sketches--French--1912.
755 Mixed media--French--1912.

Example 6. Reproduction.

100 Stuart, Gilbert, 1755-1828
245 George Washington / M. Johnston
260 [ca. 1850]
300 1 photograph : daguerreotype, hand col. ; 8.5 x 6.5 cm.
500 Photograph of painting, 1795.
600 Washington, George, 1732-1799.
650 Portrait paintings--1795.
655 Portraits--1850.
700 Johnston, Mary, photographer.
755 Daguerreotypes--Colored--Pennsylvania--1850.

VII. REVISIONS

New terms, corrections, and alterations to terms, scope notes, and references are solicited. Any new term proposed should be accompanied by notes and references. Correspondence regarding GMGPC should be addressed to:

Picture Cataloging Specialist
Prints and Photographs Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

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I. ALPHABETICAL DISPLAY

A la poupée prints [755]
PN Color prints made by simultaneously inking separate areas of the same plate or block with different colors, before printing.
UF Poupée prints
BT Prints
RT Intaglio prints >
Relief prints >

A trois crayons drawings [755]
PN Chalk drawings in three colors, usually red, white, and black.
UF Three chalk drawings
Trois crayons drawings
BT Chalk drawings

Abstract drawings [655]
BT Abstract works
Drawings

Abstract paintings [655]
BT Abstract works
Paintings

Abstract photographs [655]
BT Abstract works
Photographs

Abstract prints [655]
BT Abstract works
Prints

Abstract works [655]
PN Images in which the depiction of real objects has been subordinated or entirely discarded; especially (but not necessarily) non-representational images, stressing formal relationships of line, color, and shape.
NT Abstract drawings
Abstract paintings
Abstract photographs
Abstract prints

Acrylic paintings [755]
BT Polymer paintings

Advertisements [655]
PN Public notices of the availability of goods or services through purchase or other means.
CN Also index under BROADSIDES, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, or other appropriate form.
BT Ephemera
NT Advertising cards >
Advertising mail
Display cards
RT Fashion photographs
Fashion prints
Premiums

Advertising cards [655]
PN Cards issued to be given away by merchants, sales agents, or others to advertise and promote the sale of their goods or services. May also have been enclosed with products, such as bread, cigarettes, and coffee, as a premium. Usually, cards bear seller or product name and a pictorial representation of the service or product. Picture may also be unrelated, such as a colorful bird scene on a local stationer's card.
UF Insert cards
Trade cards
Tradecards
Trading cards
BT Advertisements
Cards
NT Cigarette cards
Ship cards
Stock cards
RT Business cards
Collecting cards
Sports cards

Advertising mail [655]
PN Advertisements distributed or intended for distribution by mail.
UF Direct-mail advertising
Junk mail
BT Advertisements
RT Commercial catalogs

Aerial photographs [755]
PN Photographs taken from an air-borne vehicle, such as an airplane, balloon, kite, or satellite; from a camera strapped to a bird; or by a person, such as a parachutist, in flight.
UF Balloon views
BT Photographs

Agfacolor phototransparencies
USE Dye coupler phototransparencies

Airbrush works [755]
RT Paintings >
Photographs >

Albertypes
USE Collotypes

Album cards
USE Collecting cards

Album covers
USE Record jackets

Albumen photoprints [755]
PN Predominant paper print process in the 1800s; popular 1850s-1890s.
BT Photoprints
RT Crystoleum photographs

Albumen phototransparencies [755]
PN Typically, glass lantern slides or stereographs; introduced 1849; largely replaced by collodion phototransparencies.
UF Hyalotypes
BT Glass phototransparencies

Albums [655]
PN Unpublished, bound, or loose-leaf sets of pages assembled together either before or after material was affixed to them or images were made on them. Also, published albums with pages marked for the addition of stickers, collecting cards, baby keepsakes, or other keepsakes. Albums which have lost their original covers are included, but not albums assembled by the repository.
NT Photograph albums >
Presentation albums
Scrapbooks
Sketchbooks
Souvenir albums
RT Sample books

Allegorical drawings [655]
BT Allegories
Drawings

Allegorical paintings [655]
BT Allegories
Paintings

Allegorical photographs [655]
BT Allegories
Photographs

Allegorical prints [655]
BT Allegories
Prints

Allegories [655]
PN Representations of truths or generalizations about human existence by means of symbolic images; often of classical derivation.
NT Allegorical drawings
Allegorical paintings
Allegorical photographs
Allegorical prints
RT Allusions

Allusions [655]
PN Representations of or references to one work in another work. Does not include reproductions or works made "after" other works. Examples include a poster in which the Mona Lisa is recognizable but altered to fit the poster's message.
RT Allegories >

Amateur works [655]
PN Works created by people who are not full-time or professional practitioners in the medium or genre; often made for pleasure rather than money; does not refer to image quality. Examples include photographs by non-professional camera club members.
RT Snapshots
Student works

Ambrotypes [755]
PN Direct-image photographs; the chemically reduced collodion glass negative packaged against a dark background appears as a positive. Commonly in a case; popular mid-1850s to mid-1860s.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOGRAPHS.
UF Cased photographs
Collodion positive photographs
BT Photographs

Anaglyphs [755]
PN Photomechanical images in two contrasting colors, such as red and green. Printed either as a pair of images or as one image superimposed on the other but slightly out of registry. When viewed through a pair of lenses, each in the appropriate different color, a three-dimensional effect is created. Introduced in 1891; popular during the 1920s.
BT Novelty works
Photomechanical prints
Stereographs

Anamorphic images [655]
PN Images produced by a distorting optical system or other method that renders an image unrecognizable unless viewed by the proper restoring device. Popular for prints and drawings in the 1600s and 1700s and for photographs in the 1800s. Images are often recorded as they appear in a convex or concave cylindrical mirror.
BT Novelty works

Animation cels [655]
PN Images on celluloid or polyester sheets, which are used in combination with similar animation cels to create an animated sequence for movie, videotape, and other motion picture productions; usually drawings or paintings.
UF Cartoon cels
Cels, Animation

Announcements [655]
PN Small notices of special occasions, such as weddings.
BT Ephemera
RT Broadsides >
Invitations

Aquatints [755]
BT Intaglio prints
NT Sugar-lift aquatints
RT Etchings >

Architectural drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and construction (or documentation of design and construction) of sites, structures, buildings, details, fixtures, furnishings, and decorations, as well as other objects designed by an architect or architectural office. In the broadest sense, any drawing by an architect or firm relating to an architect's work.
CN Also index under terms which express the type of projection or purpose, such as ELEVATIONS or COMPETITION DRAWINGS. These terms are listed under PROJECTIONS and DESIGNS. Used in a note under ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DRAWINGS, and NAVAL ARCHITECTURE DRAWINGS.
UF Drawings, Architectural
BT Design drawings

Aristotypes
USE Collodion printing-out paper photoprints
Silver gelatin photoprints >

Art reproductions [755]
PN Commercially published, mechanically printed copies of individual paintings, prints, drawings, and other two-dimensional works of art.
BT Reproductions

Artists' proofs [755]
PN Prints which are accepted for an edition but are unnumbered or numbered separately from the edition and reserved for the artist's use.
BT Prints
Proofs

Artists' signatures [755]
PN Signatures of artists, photographers, painters, or printmakers on their own works.
BT Autographs

Artotypes
USE Collotypes

As-built drawings [655]
PN Final set of working drawings incorporating (through revisions or annotations) any changes of dimensions, materials, form, and method of construction encountered in the completion of the structure or site. Difficult to identify unless marked as such.
UF Drawings, As-built
BT Working drawings

Auction catalogs [655]
BT Catalogs

Autochromes
USE Screen color glass phototransparencies

Autographs [755]
PN Names of people written in their own hand; stamped or printed signatures are not included.
BT Inscriptions
NT Artists' signatures

Autotypes
USE Carbon photoprints

Avant des lettres prints
USE Proofs before letters

Awards of merit
USE Rewards of merit

Axonometric projections [655]
PN Parallel orthographic projections in which the object or subject is tilted in relation to the picture plane so that three faces and axes are visible although not in true shape.
BT Projections
NT Isometric projections

Badges [655]
PN Devices indicating support of a cause, attitudes, achievements, or membership or participation in a society or group. May be printed, photographic, plastic, metal, woven cloth or other fabric; usually intended to be worn on the person.
UF Button badges
Ribbon badges
BT Ephemera
RT Memorabilia

Bags [655]
PN Sacks, usually rectangular shaped and made of paper, plastic, or cloth, such as burlap or canvas; printed with manufacturer's name or advertisement.
UF Sacks
BT Packages

Balloon views
USE Aerial photographs
Bird's-eye views >
Panoramic views >

Ballots [655]
PN Sheets of paper, cards, or other devices used to cast a vote or announce a slate of candidates.
UF Election tickets
BT Ephemera

Bank note vignettes [655]
PN Engraved decorations primarily designed for use on bank notes or other currency but also commonly used on stock certificates and other securities. They may be pictorial or ornamental images and date from the 1790s to the present.
UF Security engravings
BT Decorations
RT Certificates >
Money >

Bank notes [655]
PN Promissory notes issued by banks, payable to bearer on demand without interest, and circulating as money.
BT Money

Banners [655]
PN Sheets of cloth, plastic, or paper intended for hanging or other public display. Examples include banners strung across streets announcing festivals and banners carried in parades.
BT Signs

Banquet camera photographs [755]
PN Photographs made from a fixed wide-angle-lens camera capable of producing a sharp image of great depth. Usually photographs of large groups of people. One camera, marketed 1913-1926, produced prints of 7 x 17 in. (18 x 43 cm.) and 12 x 20 in. (30 x 51 cm.).
BT Photographs

Baptismal certificates [655]
BT Certificates

Bellmen's verses
USE Carriers' addresses

Billboard posters [655]
PN Large multi-sheet posters; intended for posting on billboards, fences, or similar surfaces.
BT Posters

Billheads [655]
PN Documents for itemized accounts of the separate cost of goods sold or shipped, services performed, or work done; pictorial or typographically decorated headings.
BT Stationery

Bills of fare
USE Menus

Bird's-eye view prints [655]
PN Bird's-eye views of cities and towns that are lithographs, engravings, or other types of prints including photomechanical ones. Popular in the United States 1870-1910s, but also made earlier.
CN Used in a note under BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS.
UF Panoramic maps
BT Bird's-eye views
Prints
RT Cityscape prints

Bird's-eye views [655]
PN Graphic representations of scenes portrayed as if viewed from above at an oblique angle. If of a city or town, not generally drawn strictly to scale but showing street patterns, individual buildings, and major landscape features in perspective.
CN For the class of engravings, lithographs, and photomechanical prints commonly known as bird's-eye views, use BIRD'S-EYE VIEW PRINTS. Do not use for photographs.
UF Balloon views
Views, Bird's-eye
NT Bird's-eye view prints
RT Maps >
Panoramic views >
Projections >

Birth certificates [655]
BT Certificates

Birthday cards [655]
BT Greeting cards

Black-and-white photoprints
USE Photoprints >

Black light works
USE Luminous works

Black line prints
USE Diazo photoprints

Blind embossed prints
USE Inkless intaglio prints

Blind stamps [755]
PN Symbols or other devices embossed or impressed without ink onto paper or other material. Often used to identify the creator, printer, publisher, or owner.
UF Stamps, Blind
BT Marks
RT Embossed works >

Block prints
USE Relief prints >

Blocks, Printing
USE Printing blocks >

Blue line prints
USE Diazo photoprints

Blueprints [755]
PN Cyanotypes that reproduce designs as white lines against a blue background. Introduced in the United States ca. 1876; predominant method for reproducing architectural and engineering drawings by the 1950s; largely discontinued by 1980.
BT Cyanotypes
Reproductions

Bonds (Financial records) [655]
PN Interest-bearing certificates indicating public or private indebtedness.
BT Certificates

Book covers [655]
PN Covers forming the binding or outer enclosure of a hard-back or paperback book. Covers may be detached or still attached to the publication.
BT Packages

Book illustrations [655]
PN Illustrations in books or pamphlets, whether photographs, photomechanical prints, or other media; whether still part of or detached from the volume. Also, drawings, photographs, prints, and other pictures made to be reproduced as illustrations, whether published in the same or another medium, and whether or not they were ever published.
UF Pamphlet illustrations
BT Illustrations

Book jackets [655]
PN Detachable flexible covers, usually paper, designed for or published with a book.
UF Dust jackets
BT Packages

Book plates
USE Bookplates

Booklets
USE Leaflets
Pamphlets
Souvenir viewbooks

Bookmarks [655]
PN Paper, cardboard, cloth, or other markers used to hold a place in a book.
BT Ephemera

Bookplates [655]
PN Book owners' identification labels; usually intended for pasting inside a book.
UF Book plates
Ex libris
BT Labels
RT Ownership marks

Books [755]
PN Published non-periodical volumes in bound codex form, usually with 49 or more pages. Search also under terms beginning with BOOK.
RT Leaflets
Pamphlets

Boudoir card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure appoximately 8.5 x 5.5 in. (22 x 14 cm.). Introduced in the United States ca. 1890.
BT Card photographs

Broadsides [655]
PN Single-sheet public notices that are usually printed on only one side; often chiefly text and meant to be read unfolded. They provide information, news commentary, proclamation, or other announcement or advertisement. Primarily posted but also distributed by hand. Larger than handbills and advertising cards; usually less pictorial than posters; more extensive text than signs.
CN Used in a note under ADVERTISEMENTS.
UF News sheets
BT Ephemera
NT Handbills
RT Announcements
Carriers' addresses
Playbills
Signs >

Brochures
USE Leaflets

Bromide photoprints
USE Silver gelatin photoprints >

Bromoil photoprints [755]
PN Bromide photoprints which are developed and then bleached and colored. Oil base pigment(s) is applied with a soft brush or a brayer, usually in repeated applications. Introduced in 1907.
BT Photoprints

Brownprints
USE Diazo photoprints
Kallitypes >

Brush works [755]
RT Paintings >
Wash drawings

Business cards [655]
PN Small cards that bear name and often address of a business or other organization and its representative. Usually lacks illustration except for a logo or emblem. More of an information card than an advertisement.
UF Trade cards
Tradecards
BT Cards
RT Advertising cards >
Visiting cards

Button badges
USE Badges

Cabinet card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure approximately 6.5 x 4.5 in. (17 x 11 cm.). Introduced in the United States in 1866; popular until ca. 1900.
BT Card photographs

CAD drawings
USE Computer-aided designs

Calendars [655]
PN Tabular registers of days according to a system, usually covering one year and referring the days of each month to the days of the week.
BT Charts
NT Perpetual calendars
Religious calendars

Calligrams
USE Letter pictures

Calligraphy [655]
PN Elegant handwriting or penmanship.
RT Letter pictures

Calling cards
USE Visiting cards

Callitypes
USE Kallitypes

Calotypes [755]
PN In the strictest sense, paper photonegatives made by a process patented by Fox Talbot in 1841. Commonly, and here, also negatives made by the process as later modified. More popular in France and England than in the United States; used through the 1860s.
UF Talbotypes
Waxed paper photonegatives
BT Paper photonegatives

Camera lucida works [755]
PN Drawings (and paintings or other works made from them) produced by tracing the image of an object or scene as it appears when projected through the prism of a camera lucida. The device, which aids accuracy, enlargement, and reduction, was not widely used until the early 1800s; replaced the camera obscura.
RT Tracings

Camera obscura works [755]
PN Drawings (and paintings or other works made from them) produced by tracing the image of an object or scene as it appears when projected through the aperture of a camera obscura which is used to aid accuracy. This device, available by the 1500s, may be a portable box with lens and mirror, or a room; supplanted by the camera lucida.
RT Tracings

Cancelled plate prints [755]
BT Restrikes

Carbon photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made by a relatively permanent, non-silver process involving bichromated gelatin. Popular ca. 1870-1900s; more common in Europe than United States; often used to reproduce art works. Typically carbon black, but a wide range of other pigments may also be used.
UF Autotypes
Chromotypes
Lambertypes
BT Photoprints
NT Carbro photoprints >

Carbon phototransparencies [755]
PN Phototransparencies made with a carbon process on glass.
BT Glass phototransparencies

Carbro photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made by pressing a specially sensitized carbon tissue against a wet bromide print and subsequent development of the tissue. Introduced in 1905 as Ozobrome; popular 1920s-1930s as a way to make carbon prints larger than the original negative since the bromide print intermediary could be an enlargement of the negative.
UF Ozobrome photoprints
BT Carbon photoprints
NT Tricolor carbro photoprints

Card photograph albums [655]
PN Albums made to hold card photographs.
UF Cartes de visite albums
BT Photograph albums

Card photographs [755]
PN Paper photoprints made by a variety of processes on commercially produced cardboard mounts of standard sizes (with some variation). Introduced in the 1850s. This term includes photonegatives and unmounted photoprints when it is clear that they were intended for such standard mounts. Often portraits.
CN As desired, also index under the type of photographic process.
BT Photographs
NT Boudoir card photographs
Cabinet card photographs
Cartes de visite
Imperial card photographs
Kodak card photographs
Panel card photographs
Promenade card photographs
Victoria card photographs
RT Photonegatives >
Photoprints >
Stereographs >

Cards [655]
PN Pieces of thin paperboard, stiff paper, or other material, which are flat, usually small and rectangular, and designed to convey messages or other information.
BT Ephemera
NT Advertising cards >
Business cards
Collecting cards
Comic cards
Dance cards
Display cards
Membership cards
Playing cards >
Postcards >
Sentiment cards
Speakeasy cards
Sports cards
Visiting cards
RT Greeting cards >

Caricatures [655]
PN Cartoons which portray in a critical or facetious way a real individual or group, or a figure representing a social, political, ethnic, or racial type. The effect is usually achieved through distortion or exaggeration of the features or form.
BT Cartoons
RT Portraits >

Carriers' addresses [655]
PN Verses in broadside or pamphlet format presented at the start of a new year by newspaper carriers (and sometimes by other trades people) to request a gratuity.
UF Bellmen's verses
Newscarriers' addresses
Newsmen's presents
BT Ephemera
RT Broadsides >
New Year cards

Cartes de visite [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure approximately 4 x 2.5 in. (10 x 6 cm.). Introduced in the United States in 1859; made into the 1900s.
BT Card photographs

Cartes de visite albums
USE Card photograph albums

Cartoon cels
USE Animation cels

Cartoon patterns [655]
PN Graphic delineations, often drawings, prepared as same size patterns for, among other things, tapestries, murals, paintings, and stained glass.
BT Pattern sheets

Cartoon strips [655]
PN Sequences of cartoons with a story line laid out in a series of pictorial panels across a page or sheet and concerning a continuous character or set of characters.
UF Comic strips
BT Cartoons
NT Comic books

Cartoons [655]
PN Humorous, satirical, or ridiculing images executed in a broad or abbreviated manner.
UF Comic pictures
NT Caricatures
Cartoon strips >
Comic cards
Editorial cartoons
Satires
RT Humorous pictures

Cartouches [655]
PN Graphic delineations that are ornamental frames intended to contain an inscription, such as a map title, or a decoration, such as a coat of arms.
BT Decorations
RT Maps >
Title pages >

Cased photographs
USE Ambrotypes
Daguerreotypes
Photograph cases

Casein paintings [755]
BT Paintings

Catalogs [655]
PN Enumerations of items arranged systematically with descriptive details. May have prices.
CN In Genre Terms ... Rare Book, this term is spelled "catalogues."
UF Catalogues
NT Auction catalogs
Commercial catalogs
Exhibition catalogs
RT Ephemera >
Price lists
Sample books

Catalogues
USE Catalogs >

Cellocuts [755]
PN Prints made from blocks whose surface is built up with liquid plastics. May be printed in intaglio or relief. They look much like linocuts.
BT Prints
RT Intaglio prints >
Relief prints >

Cellulose diacetate photonegatives [755]
PN Difficult to distinguish from cellulose triacetate negatives unless they already show deterioration, typically differential shrinkage and reticulation. Marketed 1926-1956.
UF Diacetate photonegatives
BT Film photonegatives

Cellulose nitrate photonegatives [755]
PN In use 1887-ca. 1950; flammable.
UF Nitrate photonegatives
Nitrocellulose photonegatives
BT Film photonegatives

Cellulose triacetate photonegatives [755]
PN Introduced in 1947. Difficult to distinguish from undeteriorated cellulose diacetate negatives.
UF Triacetate photonegatives
BT Film photonegatives

Cels, Animation
USE Animation cels

Censored works [655]
PN Materials altered or prohibited because considered unsuitable for the general public.

Ceramic photographs [755]
PN Photographs produced by any of a variety of processes on a porcelain, earthenware, or other ceramic support.
UF Photoceramics
Porcelain photographs
BT Photoprints
RT Opalotypes

Certificates [655]
PN Documents containing certified statements of, for example, ownership, membership, fulfilled requirements, or legal status.
BT Ephemera
NT Baptismal certificates
Birth certificates
Bonds (Financial records)
Death certificates
Diplomas
Insurance certificates
Marriage certificates
Membership certificates
Stock certificates
RT Bank note vignettes
Fraktur
Rewards of merit

Chalk drawings [755]
BT Drawings
NT A trois crayons drawings

Charcoal drawings [755]
BT Drawings

Charts [655]
PN Delineations of information in tabular form.
BT Diagrams
NT Calendars >
Genealogical tables
Schedules
Schedules (Contract documents)

Chiaroscuro woodcuts [755]
PN Woodcuts printed from two or more blocks, one of which is usually cut to print the design in black and the others to print neutral or background colors to show differences in value. The paper itself is usually reserved to provide the lightest tone in the image. Technique developed in Europe in the 1500s; often used to reproduce drawings and paintings.
BT Woodcuts
RT Reproductive prints

Chine collé prints [755]
PN Prints made by laying down a thin sheet of paper on a heavier backing. The thin sheet adheres permanently to the backing sheet during printing. Lithographic or intaglio method.
BT Prints
RT Intaglio prints >
Lithographs >

Chloride photoprints
USE Photoprints >

Chloro-bromide photoprints
USE Silver gelatin photoprints >

Christmas cards [655]
BT Greeting cards

Chromo-photographs
USE Crystoleum photographs

Chromolithographs [755]
PN Lithographs of the mid- to late-1800s printed in colors; often made to look like an oil painting or watercolor; sometimes heavy with varnish and embossed with striations.
CN Use LITHOGRAPHS--COLOR for fine art prints printed in color.
UF Oleographs
BT Lithographs

Chromotypes
USE Carbon photoprints

Chronophotographs
USE Motion study photographs

Cibachrome photoprints
USE Dye destruction photoprints

Cigarette cards [655]
PN Insert cards enclosed with cigarettes. Flourished in the United States 1885-1895 and 1909-1917; printed or photographic.
UF Tobacco cards
BT Advertising cards

Circulars
USE Handbills
Leaflets

Cirkut camera photographs
USE Panoramic photographs

City planning drawings
USE Planning drawings

Cityscape drawings [655]
BT Cityscapes
Drawings

Cityscape paintings [655]
BT Cityscapes
Paintings

Cityscape photographs [655]
BT Cityscapes
Photographs

Cityscape prints [655]
BT Cityscapes
Prints
RT Bird's-eye view prints

Cityscapes [655]
PN General or broad views of cities and towns or sections of them. Usually made from an elevated or distant vantage point, such as a view from a roof or a view of a skyline, but not a ground level view of, for example, a row of buildings seen only at street level.
UF Topographic views
Townscapes
NT Cityscape drawings
Cityscape paintings
Cityscape photographs
Cityscape prints
RT Panoramic views >

Clichés-verre [755]
PN Salted paper, albumen, silver gelatin, or other types of photoprints made by drawing lines through or scraping away parts of an exposed and processed light-sensitive emulsion or other opaque ground coated on a glass plate or plastic film. Light passes through the lines to create an image on photographic paper exposed beneath the film or plate. Alternatively, inks can be applied to a transparent matrix in varying thicknesses to alter the amount of light reaching the sensitized paper. May resemble drawings or prints until examined closely.
UF Glass prints
BT Photoprints
RT Drawings >
Prints >
Reproductions >

Clipper ship cards
USE Ship cards

Clippings [755]
PN Illustrations, pages, articles, or columns of text removed from books, newspapers, or periodicals, or other publications.
UF Newspaper clippings
Press clippings
NT Tear sheets

Cloth labels
USE Textile labels

Cloth photographs [755]
PN Photographs produced by any of a variety of processes on cotton, silk, or other cloth support.
UF Collodion positive photographs
BT Photoprints

Cloth prints [755]
PN Prints produced by any of a variety of processes on cotton, silk, or other cloth support. This term does not include printed textile design fabrics.
BT Prints

Collages [755]
PN Constructions in which bits of relatively flat materials, such as newspaper or cloth, are fixed to a support in relationships for their symbolic or suggestive effect.
BT Constructions
RT Photomontages

Collagraphs [755]
PN Prints made from blocks or plates on which the image has been built up with a collage of various materials and objects. May be printed in intaglio or relief.
UF Collographs
BT Prints
RT Intaglio prints >
Relief prints >

Collecting cards [655]
PN Cards issued to be sold singly, in strips, or in other sets for collecting and trading. Not available as premiums; not intended to be advertisements. Examples include cards illustrating the Ten Commandments, movie stars, or wild flowers.
UF Album cards
Trade cards
Tradecards
Trading cards
BT Cards
RT Advertising cards >
Comic cards
Sports cards

Collectors' marks [755]
BT Ownership marks

Collodio-chloride photoprints
USE Collodion printing-out paper photoprints

Collodion dry plate photonegatives [755]
PN Efforts to make dry collodion plates began in the 1850s with honey, tannin, and other processes. More practical formulas introduced in the 1860s still required very long exposure times and were little used. Hand-coated emulsions make these negatives look like wet plates.
CN Unless a photographer's or other notes identify them, these dry plates are so difficult to distinguish from collodion WET PLATE PHOTONEGATIVES that most will be indexed as wet plates.
UF Collodion photonegatives
BT Dry plate photonegatives

Collodion photonegatives
USE Collodion dry plate photonegatives
Wet plate photonegatives

Collodion phototransparencies [755]
PN Typically, glass stereographs or lantern slides; used 1850s-1890s.
UF Collodion positive photographs
BT Glass phototransparencies

Collodion positive photographs
USE Ambrotypes
Cloth photographs
Collodion phototransparencies
Leather photographs
Tintypes

Collodion printing-out paper photoprints [755]
PN Available in the 1860s but not popular until late 1880s; chief commercial portrait medium 1895-1910. Glossy version has warm image hues while the matte version, which dominated from the mid-1890s, has near-neutral image hues. Usually toned with gold or platinum so that images show little or no fading. They do not show silver mirroring.
CN Glossy collodion prints are virtually indistinguishable from SILVER GELATIN PRINTING-OUT PAPER PHOTOPRINTS by visual inspection. If in doubt, use PHOTOPRINTS. Used in a note under SILVER GELATIN PRINTING-OUT PAPER PHOTOPRINTS.
UF Aristotypes
Collodio-chloride photoprints
BT Photoprints

Collographs
USE Collagraphs

Collotypes [755]
PN Photomechanical prints introduced commercially in the 1860s; commonly used in book illustration; can be difficult to distinguish from actual photographs.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOPRINTS.
UF Albertypes
Artotypes
Heliotypes
BT Photomechanical prints

[Color aspect
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Color screen phototransparencies
USE Screen color film phototransparencies
Screen color glass phototransparencies

Color separation photonegatives [755]
UF Separation photonegatives
BT Film photonegatives

Color separation phototransparencies [755]
UF Separation phototransparencies
BT Film phototransparencies

Combination photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made when two or more separate images are combined by multiple exposures, sandwiching, or other means. The multiple negative images are printed onto the same sheet of photographic paper.
UF Composite photoprints
Simulated images
BT Photoprints
RT Photomontages

Comic books [655]
PN Cartoon strips in pamphlet form; usually periodicals.
BT Cartoon strips
RT Periodicals

Comic cards [655]
PN Cards, issued individually or in sets, which bear a caricature or cartoon. Popular 1850s-1900. This term does not include postcards.
BT Cards
Cartoons
RT Collecting cards

Comic pictures
USE Cartoons >
Humorous pictures

Comic strips
USE Cartoon strips >

Commemorative prints [655]
PN Prints bearing an allegorical or narrative image commemorating an important event or occasion of the past, such as a decisive battle or the founding of an institution. Usually text on the print indicates its commemorative nature, e.g., in honor of, in memory of. This term does not include death memorials.
BT Prints
RT Keepsakes
Memorial works

Commercial catalogs [655]
PN Catalogs issued by businesses and individuals offering products for sale to retailers or the public. Specialized catalogs, such as those for Christmas orders and seeds, are included.
CN In Genre Terms ... Rare Books, MANUFACTURERS' CATALOGUES and TRADE CATALOGUES are authorized terms.
UF Manufacturers' catalogs
Trade catalogs
BT Catalogs
RT Advertising mail

Competition drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations produced for a design contest or to win a construction or design contract. Customarily prepared according to a prescribed program. In architecture, often a set of elevations, plans, sections, and renderings; often rendered or in perspective.
CN Used in a note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
UF Drawings, Competition
BT Design drawings
RT Presentation drawings
Proposed works

[Component
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Composite photoprints
USE Combination photoprints
Photomontages

Computer-aided designs [755]
PN Graphic delineations, usually design drawings, created with a computer drafting system.
UF CAD drawings
BT Computer graphics

Computer graphics [755]
PN Images created within or altered with a computer system; may simulate photographs, pictorial or ornamental drawings, or other images.
UF Digital images
Electronic images
Simulated images
NT Computer-aided designs
RT Space photographs

Concealed camera photographs
USE Detective camera photographs

Conjectural works [655]
PN Reconstructions or recreations showing how something in the past might have appeared, such as historical events, places, objects, or people. For example, a picture made in 1892 of Columbus discovering America in 1492, or an archaeologist's conception of how a building known only from ruins once appeared. Also, pictures of the imagined future appearance of real people, places, and objects.
UF Historical studies
Imaginary views
Re-enactments
Reconstructions

Construction progress photographs
USE Progress photographs

Constructions [755]
NT Collages
Montages
RT Mixed media

Contact sheets [755]
PN Proof sheets containing contact prints from more than one photonegative; often used to select images for individual printing.
BT Photoprints
Proofs

Conté crayon drawings
USE Crayon drawings

Contract drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations which constitute part of a legal contract between a client and craftsman, builder, architect, engineer, contractor, or other service provider. Signed or accepted by one or more parties, or otherwise identified as part of a contract agreement or set of specifications. Used especially from the mid- to late-1800s.
UF Drawings, Contract
BT Design drawings

Copies
USE Reproductions >

Copy art [755]
PN Images made with copy machines, such as Xerox machines, that are original works rather than reproductions of other documents. Examples include multiple copy, personal use invitations as well as artist's works.
BT Photocopies

Costume design drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and production (or documentation of design and production) of costumes for theatrical and other performing arts productions and for special events, such as costume balls or Halloween.
BT Design drawings
RT Fashion design drawings

Costume prints [655]
PN Prints made for the study or documentation of clothing, such as national dress or military uniforms; often in series.
BT Prints
RT Fashion prints
Genre prints

Counterfeits
USE Forgeries

Counterproofs [755]
PN In printmaking, impressions taken from a print or drawing by passing it through a press against a sheet of damp paper. The image appears in reverse.
BT Prints
Proofs

Courtroom illustrations [655]
PN Graphic delineations of courtroom proceedings made during the proceedings intended to illustrate newspaper, television, or other trial accounts.
BT Illustrations

Crayon drawings [755]
UF Conté crayon drawings
BT Drawings

Crayon manner prints [755]
PN Etchings, engravings, or drypoints in which dots placed close together, usually by a roulette wheel, create lines which approximate crayon strokes. In vogue in France in the 1700s; chiefly used to reproduce drawings.
BT Intaglio prints
RT Reproductive prints

Crayon photoprints [755]
PN Chiefly portraits from the 1860s-1920s made by drawing extensively in charcoal or pastel over a faint photoprint. The photo may, in fact, be largely hidden. May be printing-out or developing-out paper, but the enlargements, often life size, are among the few developing-out prints made in the 1800s.
BT Photoprints >
RT Drawings >

[Creator attribute
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Cries [655]
PN Genre works featuring peddlers hawking their wares with, usually, the text of the rhyme they cried. Introduced by the 1500s; prints, paintings, or drawings.
UF Street cries
BT Genre works

Crime photographs
USE Legal photographs

Crystoleum photographs [755]
PN Photoprints, usually albumen, the face of which is adhered to glass. The print is made transparent (by wax or oil or by scraping) and hand colored, then backed with another glass (which may also be painted to add color to the photo) and a card. They give the appearance of a painting on glass.
UF Chromo-photographs
BT Photoprints
RT Albumen photoprints

Currency
USE Money >

Cut paper works [755]
PN Images produced entirely or partially by cutting an outline shape or interior areas to form the design. Examples include hollow cut silhouettes and cobweb valentines.
UF Papercuts
Scherenschnitte
Scissorcraft

Cyanotypes [755]
PN Blue photoprints employing light-sensitive iron salts, most commonly on paper; introduced in the 1840s but not in general use until after 1880; often used as proofs.
BT Monochromatic works
Photoprints
NT Blueprints
RT Proofs >

Daguerreotypes [755]
PN Direct-image photographs on silver-coated copper; introduced in 1839 and in general use until ca. 1860; distinctive mirror-like surface; commonly in a case.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOGRAPHS and STEREOGRAPHS.
UF Cased photographs
BT Photographs

Dance cards [655]
PN Cards on which names of dances and dance partners may be written.
BT Cards

Dealers' marks [755]
PN Marks of dealers, auction houses, or other sellers.
BT Marks

Death certificates [655]
BT Certificates

Decals [755]
PN Images made on paper specially treated so the image can be transferred to another surface, usually by wetting the paper, laying it face down against the other surface, then stripping away the backing sheet.
BT Stickers
RT Transfer sheets

Decorations [655]
PN Images that ornament a text or picture but do not relate specifically to its meaning.
UF Ornaments
NT Bank note vignettes
Cartouches
Scraps
RT Illuminations >
Illustrations >
Title pages >

Design drawings [655]

PN Graphic delineations in any medium prepared to plan, direct, or document the design and production of a wide range of works in various trades, professions, and artistic pursuits. May be sketches, diagrams, mechanical drawings, or other formats.

CN Used in a note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.

UF Drawings, Design
Production drawings

NT Architectural drawings
Competition drawings
Contract drawings
Costume design drawings
Electrical systems drawings
Engineering drawings
Fashion design drawings
Industrial design drawings
Interior design drawings
Landscape architecture drawings
Measured drawings
Mechanical drawings
Mechanical systems drawings
Naval architecture drawings
Patent drawings
Pattern books
Pattern sheets >
Planning drawings
Presentation drawings
Proposed works
Renderings
Set design drawings
Site plans
Structural systems drawings >
Studies
Textile design drawings
Working drawings >

RT Details
Diagrams >
Projections >
Sketches >
Specifications >

Details [655]
PN Small specific parts of a painting, design, or other composition; usually at an enlarged scale showing more information than in the entire work. Often done in preparation for a larger finished work, as a subject for study or training, or as a guide for workmen or artisans. This term includes photoprints made from a portion of a negative.
RT Design drawings >
Studies

Detective camera photographs [755]
PN Photographs made by cameras designed to take pictures inconspicuously. The cameras often have special shapes for concealment under a vest or elsewhere or are disguised as other objects, such as revolvers, hats, books, watches, or binoculars.
UF Concealed camera photographs
Vest camera photographs
BT Photographs

Diacetate photonegatives
USE Cellulose diacetate photonegatives

Diagrams [655]
PN Delineations whose principal purpose is to explain rather than represent pictorially. May show arrangements, such as sequence or hierarchy, and relationships, such as part-whole or major-minor. May provide directions or schematic outline for construction, assembly, repair, or operation, as for electrical circuits or traffic flow.
UF Production drawings
Technical drawings
NT Charts >
RT Design drawings >

Diazo photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made with material containing diazonium compounds, sensitive to blue and ultraviolet light; commonly developed with ammonia. Introduced in 1890; chiefly for reproducing high contrast line drawings, such as architectural drawings, on paper, cloth, or other fabric. Most commonly blue or black lines on a white background, but lines may be in many other colors.
UF Black line prints
Blue line prints
Brownprints
Diazotypes
Dyelines
Ozalids
Primuline process prints
Whiteprints
BT Photoprints
RT Reproductions >

Diazotypes
USE Diazo photoprints

Digital images
USE Computer graphics >
Space photographs
Transmitted images

Diplomas [655]
PN Documents awarded to students or honorees to certify graduation from or degree conferred by an educational institution.
BT Certificates

Direct-mail advertising
USE Advertising mail

Display cards [655]
PN Advertisements on cards made for use on a counter, in a window, lobby, or other commercial setting; larger than advertising cards.
UF Lobby cards
BT Advertisements
Cards
RT Signs >

Display drawings
USE Presentation drawings

Dotted prints
USE Metal cuts

Drawings [755]
PN Narrower terms include both physical and genre categories but are limited to those which use drawings in the sense of a specific medium rather than in the everyday sense of graphic representation.
CN When using a term that includes the word DRAWINGS, also index under a more specific physical process name, if desired. Used in a note under MIXED MEDIA.
NT Abstract drawings
Allegorical drawings
Chalk drawings >
Charcoal drawings
Cityscape drawings
Crayon drawings
Genre drawings
Graphite drawings
Ink drawings
Landscape drawings
Metalpoint drawings >
Pastel drawings
Portrait drawings
Scratchboard drawings
Still life drawings
Tracings
Wash drawings
Watercolor drawings >
Waterscape drawings
RT Clichés-verre
Crayon photoprints
Mixed media
Pen works >
Pencil works

Drawings, Architectural
USE Architectural drawings

Drawings, As-built
USE As-built drawings

Drawings, Competition
USE Competition drawings

Drawings, Contract
USE Contract drawings

Drawings, Design
USE Design drawings >

Drawings, Electrical systems
USE Electrical systems drawings

Drawings, Engineering
USE Engineering drawings

Drawings, Exploded
USE Exploded drawings

Drawings, Framing
USE Framing drawings

Drawings, Landscape architecture
USE Landscape architecture drawings

Drawings, Measured
USE Measured Drawings

Drawings, Mechanical
USE Mechanical drawings

Drawings, Mechanical systems
USE Mechanical systems drawings

Drawings, Naval architecture
USE Naval architecture drawings

Drawings, Patent
USE Patent drawings

Drawings, Planning
USE Planning drawings

Drawings, Presentation
USE Presentation drawings

Drawings, Structural systems
USE Structural systems drawings

Drawings, Working
USE Working drawings

Dry plate photonegatives [755]
PN Silver gelatin dry plate photonegatives were the dominant glass negative ca. 1880-1920. Dry plate negatives were made as early as the 1850s with collodion, honey, and other solutions, but they were not commercially successful and are difficult to distinguish from collodion wet plate negatives.
UF Gelatin dry plate photonegatives
Silver gelatin glass photonegatives
BT Glass photonegatives
NT Collodion dry plate photonegatives

Drypoints [755]
BT Intaglio prints

Dufay color phototransparencies
USE Screen color film phototransparencies
Screen color glass phototransparencies

Dust jackets
USE Book jackets

Dye coupler photonegatives [755]
PN Trade names include Kodacolor (launched in 1942 as the first commercial color negative process in the United States), Ektacolor (1947), and Fujicolor. A chromogenic development process.
UF Ektacolor photonegatives
Fujicolor photonegatives
Kodacolor photonegatives
BT Film photonegatives

Dye coupler photoprints [755]
PN Most color photoprints (except instant camera) made since 1941 are included. Commonly referred to as Type C if made from a negative and Type R if made from a transparency. A chromogenic development process.
UF Type C photoprints
Type R photoprints
BT Photoprints

Dye coupler phototransparencies [755]
PN Trade names include Kodachrome and Agfacolor (both introduced in 1936), Ektachrome (introduced in the 1940s), and Fujichrome. A chromogenic development process.
UF Agfacolor phototransparencies
Ektachrome phototransparencies
Fujichrome phototransparencies
Kodachrome phototransparencies
BT Film phototransparencies

Dye destruction photoprints [755]
PN Color photoprints made under various trade names including Utocolor in the early 1900s and Gasparcolor in the 1930s. Cibachrome, introduced in 1963, is the modern representative of this process. Valued in part for the relative stability of the color dyes.
UF Cibachrome photoprints
Silver dye bleach photoprints
BT Photoprints

Dye diffusion transfer photoprints [755]
PN Color instant camera photoprints. Polaroid was introduced commercially in 1965; Kodak followed in 1976, and Fuji in 1981. Commonly 3.12 x 3.12 in. (8 x 8 cm.).
UF Kodak instant color photoprints
Polaroid instant color photoprints
BT Instant camera photographs
Photoprints

Dye transfer photoprints [755]
PN Color photoprints made by the imbibition process and a variety of techniques which begin with three color separation negatives, then dyed matrices, and a final print. Among the many trade names are Pinatype (introduced in 1903) and Eastman Wash-off Relief (1935-1946). Kodak Dye Transfer process (introduced in 1946) is still in use.
UF Imbibition process photoprints
Pinatypes
BT Photoprints

Dyelines
USE Diazo photoprints

Easter cards [655]
BT Greeting cards

Editions, Limited
USE Limited editions

Editorial cartoons [655]
PN Cartoons offering political commentary or social protest and made for publication in a newspaper or periodical.
BT Cartoons
Periodical illustrations

Ektachrome phototransparencies
USE Dye coupler phototransparencies

Ektacolor photonegatives
USE Dye coupler photonegatives

Election tickets
USE Ballots

Electrical systems drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations for design, layout, installation, and at times operation of electrical systems. Examples include lighting, telecommunications, power, alarm, and detection systems.
UF Drawings, Electrical systems
BT Design drawings

Electronic images
USE Computer graphics >
Transmitted images

Electrostatic photoprints
USE Photocopies >

Elevations [655]
PN Graphic delineations of a vertical exterior or interior face of a building, structure, or object viewed straight on. Images usually seem flat but may include some sense of depth through shading and variations in line thickness.
CN Used in a note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
BT Projections

Emblem pictures [655]
PN Images which combine a picture with a motto or set of verses intended as a moral or philosophical lesson; usually prints or drawings.
UF Motto prints
RT Fraktur

Emblems [755]
PN Devices or images used as identifying symbols.
BT Marks

Embossed works [755]
PN Works stamped or otherwise impressed so that all or some of the image or lettering stand out in relief from the rest of the surface. The raised image may be emphasized with the addition of ink or metallic foil.
NT Inkless intaglio prints
RT Blind stamps

Engineering drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and construction (or documentation of design and construction) of civil, hydraulic, mechanical, and other engineering works, projects, or structural components. Distinguished from architectural drawings chiefly by the designation 'engineer' for the person or firm which produces or oversees them.
CN See note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
UF Drawings, Engineering
BT Design drawings

Engravings [755]
BT Intaglio prints

Engravings, Wood
USE Wood engravings

Envelopes [655]
PN Flat, usually paper containers, as for mailing a letter. Typical illustrations include patriotic themes or business advertisements; introduced for common use in the 1840s.
BT Packages
RT Stationery >

Ephemera [655]
PN Transient everyday items, usually printed and on paper, that are manufactured for a specific limited use, then often thrown away. Also included are everyday items that are meant to be saved, at least for a while, such as KEEPSAKES and STOCK CERTIFICATES.
UF Printed ephemera
NT Advertisements >
Announcements
Badges
Ballots
Bookmarks
Broadsides >
Cards >
Carriers' addresses
Certificates >
Fans
Forms
Games >
Invitations
Keepsakes
Labels >
Lottery tickets

Ephemera (Continued)
NT Memorabilia
Menus
Money >
Packages >
Postage stamps
Premiums
Presentation albums
Price lists
Programs >
Rewards of merit
Samples >
Schedules
Scrapbooks
Scraps
Signs >
Souvenir albums
Souvenir viewbooks
Stationery >
Tickets
Wallpaper
Watch papers
RT Catalogs >
Posters >

Equipment [655]
PN Three-dimensional devices used to make or to view graphic materials. Examples include engraving tools, cameras, and stereograph viewers.
UF Tools
NT Printing blocks >
Printing plates >
Printing stones
Stencils

Erotica [655]
PN Images intended to evoke sexual responses in the viewer.

Etchings [755]
BT Intaglio prints
NT Soft-ground etchings
RT Aquatints >
Relief printed etchings

Ex libris
USE Bookplates

Exhibition catalogs [655]
PN Catalogs of items in art or other exhibits.
BT Catalogs

Exotic works
USE Novelty works

Exploded drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations showing the individual disassembled components of a structure or object. The parts are shown in their proper relationships with respect to their assembled positions.
UF Drawings, Exploded
BT Projections

Fabric design drawings
USE Textile design drawings

Facsimile transmission images
USE Transmitted images

Facsimiles [755]
PN Copies made by someone other than the creator of an original image; intended to look the same as the original but not intended as forgeries.
BT Reproductions

Family trees
USE Genealogical tables

Fans [655]
PN Flat or folding fans with advertisements, souvenir or commemorative messages, or pictures.
BT Ephemera

Fashion design drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and production (or documentation of design and production) of apparel and accessories.
BT Design drawings
RT Costume design drawings

Fashion photographs [655]
PN Photographs made to sell clothing and accessories or show them to advantage.
BT Photographs
RT Advertisements >

Fashion plates [655]
PN Periodical illustrations made to advertise current fashion designs. Earliest date from late 1700s; popular in 1830s and later.
BT Periodical illustrations

Fashion prints [655]
PN Separate prints issued by clothing manufacturers or haberdashers depicting or advertising their current designs.
BT Prints
RT Advertisements >
Costume prints

Ferrotypes
USE Tintypes

Film photonegatives [755]
PN Photonegatives on a flexible base, such as celluloid or polyester. Introduced commercially in the 1880s.
UF Gelatin silver film photonegatives
Safety film photonegatives
Silver gelatin film photonegatives
BT Photonegatives
NT Cellulose diacetate photonegatives
Cellulose nitrate photonegatives
Cellulose triacetate photonegatives
Color separation photonegatives
Dye coupler photonegatives
Halftone photonegatives

Film phototransparencies [755]
PN Phototransparencies on a flexible base, such as celluloid or polyester.
BT Phototransparencies
NT Color separation phototransparencies
Dye coupler phototransparencies
Radiographs
Screen color film phototransparencies
Silver gelatin film phototransparencies

Finlay color phototransparencies
USE Screen color glass phototransparencies

Fire insurance maps [655]
PN Maps intended for use in calculating fire insurance risks. They include data on size and construction materials of structures and on property boundaries, street widths, water supplies, and other features.
BT Maps

Flash photographs [755]
PN Photographs made with aid of magnesium, electronic, or other flash lighting mechanisms.
BT Photographs
RT Motion study photographs

Fliers
USE Handbills
Leaflets

Floor plans [655]
PN Plans that represent horizontal sections cut through the walls and other vertical elements of a building at one or more levels. They demonstrate the shape and disposition of spaces, chambers, and structural components. They include information on placement and dimensions of features, such as doors, windows, walls, built-in equipment, and room names.
BT Plans
Sections

Fluorescent works
USE Luminous works

Forensic photographs
USE Legal photographs

Forgeries [755]
PN Illegal imitations or counterfeits; fakes offered as genuine works; may be reproductions or merely in the style of a specific type of work and presented as genuine.
UF Counterfeits
RT Reproductions >

Formation photographs [655]
PN Photographs taken from an elevated vantage point of a large group of people assembled to form a particular design, such as an eagle or the United States flag.
BT Group portraits
Portrait photographs

Forms [655]
PN Printed documents with spaces for insertion of required or requested information. Examples include report cards, telegrams, tax forms, checks, and summonses.
BT Ephemera

Fortune telling cards [655]
PN Playing cards made specifically for forecasting the future.
UF Tarot cards
BT Playing cards

Fractur
USE Fraktur

Fraktur [655]
PN Illuminations made by the Pennsylvania Dutch in which flowers, birds and other motifs decorate a text, such as a household motto or marriage certificate; drawn or printed.
UF Fractur
BT Illuminations
RT Certificates >
Emblem pictures

Framing drawings [655]
PN Designs for the construction and assembly of a skeletal structural system for a floor, wall, roof, or entire building.
UF Drawings, Framing
BT Structural systems drawings

French tissues
USE Tissue stereographs

Frontispieces [655]
PN Illustrations placed next to the title page.
BT Illustrations

Fujichrome phototransparencies
USE Dye coupler phototransparencies

Fujicolor photonegatives
USE Dye coupler photonegatives

Game cards [655]
PN Playing cards designed for one specific game and lacking standard suit systems. Examples include Old Maid and Game of Authors.
BT Playing cards

Games [655]
PN Paper, cardboard, or other sheets, or sets of materials designed for play, usually according to prescribed rules.
BT Ephemera
NT Puzzles >
RT Playing cards >
Toys >

Gaslight photoprints
   USE Silver gelatin photoprints

Gelatin dry plate photonegatives
   USE Dry plate photonegatives

Gelatin silver film photonegatives
   USE Film photonegatives >

Gelatin silver photoprints
   USE Silver gelatin photoprints >

Gelatin silver phototransparencies
   USE Silver gelatin film phototransparencies
       Silver gelatin glass phototransparencies

Gem photographs
   USE Miniature works

Genealogical tables [655]
   PN Charts of family relationships.
   UF Family trees
   BT Charts

Genre drawings [655]
   BT Drawings
      Genre works

Genre paintings [655]
   BT Genre works
      Paintings

Genre photographs [655]
   BT Genre works
      Photographs

Genre prints [655]
   BT Genre works
      Prints
   RT Costume prints

Genre works [655]
PN Scenes or incidents of everyday life, such as domestic interiors or rural and village scenes; especially, consciously contrived or idealized tableaux; chiefly pre-1900.
NT Cries
Genre drawings
Genre paintings
Genre photographs
Genre prints

Ghost photographs
USE Spirit photographs

Give-aways
USE Premiums

Glass photonegatives [755]
BT Photonegatives
NT Dry plate photonegatives >
Wet plate photonegatives

Glass prints
USE Cliches-verre

Glass phototransparencies [755]
BT Phototransparencies
NT Albumen phototransparencies
Carbon phototransparencies
Collodion phototransparencies
Screen color glass phototransparencies
Silver gelatin glass phototransparencies
RT Lantern slides

Gouache drawings [755]
PN Opaque watercolor drawings; commonly combined with pastels, India ink, and transparent watercolors.
BT Watercolor drawings

Gouache paintings [755]
PN Opaque watercolor paintings; commonly combined with pastels, India ink, and transparent watercolors.
BT Watercolor paintings

Graphite drawings [755]
BT Drawings

Gravures
USE Photogravures
Rotogravures

Greeting cards [655]
PN Cards sent or given on special occasions; usually bearing messages of good will.
BT Stationery
NT Birthday cards
Christmas cards
Easter cards
New Year cards
Valentines
RT Cards >

Group portraits [655]
PN Portraits in which two or more people are shown.
BT Portraits
NT Formation photographs

Gum bichromate photoprints [755]
PN Non-silver photoprints made by coating white or color paper with a light-sensitive gum arabic solution and any desired pigment color. The print hardens selectively during exposure to a negative, and the darker areas retain the color of the pigmented solution in proportion to the degree of hardening that has occurred. Additional coatings and exposures are possible. Developed in the 1850s but little used until the 1890s.
UF Gum photoprints
BT Photoprints

Gum photoprints
USE Gum bichromate photoprints

Halftone photomechanical prints [755]
PN Prints distinguished by patterns of dots or circular lines, or other indication of the screen interposed between the original image and the camera. Usually used to reproduce continuous tone originals, such as photographs, in books or newspapers or as postcards or other publications. First commercially available in the 1880s.
BT Photomechanical prints

Halftone photonegatives [755]
PN Photonegatives in which the image appears as exposed through a line screen as a pattern of dots or squares of varying sizes. Used to make printing plates for halftone photomechanical prints.
BT Film photonegatives
RT Photomechanical prints >

Handbills [655]
PN Small single sheet notices, usually unfolded; may be printed on both sides; intended for wide distribution by hand, mailing, or other means.
CN Also index under POSTERS when a sheet is partly text, partly pictorial and intended for both hand distribution and posting. Used in a note under ADVERTISEMENTS. In Genre Terms ... Rare Books, BROADSIDES is used instead of HANDBILLS.
UF Circulars
Fliers
BT Broadsides

Heliotypes
USE Collotypes

Hidden image works [655]
PN Works in which images or text are hidden until revealed by an action, such as holding them to the light, heating, or rubbing away a covering surface.
BT Mechanical works
NT Hold-to-light works
RT Picture puzzles

Historical studies
USE Conjectural works

Hold-to-light works [655]
PN Cards or sheets of paper with portions cut out and backed with tissue or other transparent material. When held up to a light source, a hidden picture is revealed or the cut-out portions (generally windows, lights, or the sun) appear brightly illuminated.
BT Hidden image works

Holograms [755]
PN Photographs that present a three-dimensional image of a subject which changes as the viewing angle changes. Produced with laser technology; after 1960.
UF Laser photographs
Three-dimensional photographs
BT Photographs

Humorous pictures [655]
PN Images intended to be funny.
UF Comic pictures
RT Cartoons >

Hyalotypes
USE Albumen phototransparencies

Identification keys [655]
PN Texts or diagrams which identify specific features or people in a picture; usually numbers provide the link; may be on a separate sheet from the picture; commonly on or accompanying prints.
UF Keys, Identification
Legends, Identification

Illuminations [655]
PN Book leaves or single sheets of text embellished with hand-drawn ornamental letters, scrolls, paintings, and other designs; usually gold and color; may be decorations or illustrations.
CN Used in a note under MINIATURES.
NT Fraktur
RT Decorations >
Illustrations >

Illustrated letter paper
USE Letterheads

Illustrations [655]
PN Images that explain or elaborate a written or spoken text; may be issued separately from the text. Published and unpublished illustrations are included, whether they are still part of or detached from a volume, as are pictures made in one medium to be published as illustrations in a different medium. Also, pictures that are intended for publication in textual volumes but stand alone except for a brief caption, as in gift books or full page editorial cartoons in illustrated newspapers.
NT Book illustrations
Courtroom illustrations
Frontispieces
Periodical illustrations >
Scientific illustrations
RT Decorations >
Illuminations >
Title pages >

Imaginary views
USE Conjectural works

Imbibition process photoprints
USE Dye transfer photoprints

Imperial card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure approximately 10 x 7 in. (26 x 18 cm.). Introduced in the United States ca. 1890.
BT Card photographs

Industrial design drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and production (or documentation of design and production) of utilitarian or machine-made objects, usually for a mass market. Primarily a development of the 1900s related to products as various as automobiles, hardware, lighting fixtures, appliances, furniture, and dinnerware.
BT Design drawings

Infrared photographs [755]
PN Photographs made with film that is sensitive to infrared light. Chiefly 1930s or later.
BT Photographs

Ink drawings [755]
BT Drawings
NT Marker drawings
RT Wash drawings

Inkless intaglio prints [755]
PN Prints made without ink; portions of the paper forced into relief create the image.
UF Blind embossed prints
BT Embossed works
Intaglio prints

Inscriptions [755]
BT Marks
NT Autographs >
Monograms

Insert cards
USE Advertising cards >

Instant camera photographs [755]
PN Photographs made from film packets which contain their own developing chemicals and are exposed in a special camera. Polaroid introduced the process in 1947. Chiefly photoprints, although negatives and transparencies can also be made.
UF Polaroid instant photographs
BT Photographs
NT Dye diffusion transfer photoprints

Insurance certificates [655]
PN Documents issued to certify coverage against loss by a specified contingency or peril.
BT Certificates

[Instrument employed
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Intaglio prints [755]
CN Used in a note under MIXED MEDIA and PRINTS.
BT Prints
NT Aquatints >
Crayon manner prints
Drypoints
Engravings
Etchings >
Inkless intaglio prints
Mezzotints
RT A la poupée prints
Cellocuts
Chine collé prints
Collagraphs

Interior design drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design or construction (or documentation of design and construction) of either residential or non-residential interiors. They include physical layout, support systems, furnishings, finishes, and fixtures.
BT Design drawings

Invitations [655]
PN Requests to be present or to participate.
BT Ephemera
RT Announcements

Iron photographs
USE Tintypes

Iron-on transfers
USE Transfer sheets

Isometric projections [655]
PN Axonometric projections in which all three faces of a three-dimensional subject are drawn at equally oblique angles to the picture plane. Horizontal projectors are drawn at an angle of 30 degrees, and their dimensions as well as those of the vertical axes are drawn to true scale. Plan and elevations are given equal prominence.
BT Axonometric projections

Junk mail
USE Advertising mail

Kallitypes [755]
PN Introduced in 1899; commonly brown, sepia, or black; on paper or cloth.
UF Brownprints
Callitypes
BT Photoprints
NT Vandyke photoprints

Keepsakes [655]
PN Two-dimensional works produced to mark the occasion of a gathering or event; given or sold to those in attendance and not usually otherwise available.
CN Used in a note under EPHEMERA.
UF Souvenirs
BT Ephemera
RT Commemorative prints
Presentation albums
Souvenir albums
Souvenir viewbooks

Keys, Identification
USE Identification keys

Kodachrome phototransparencies
USE Dye coupler phototransparencies

Kodacolor photonegatives
USE Dye coupler photonegatives

Kodak card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs made from a Kodak no. 1 or no. 2 camera; mounts measure approximately 4.25 x 5.25 in. (11 x 13 cm.). Produced 1888-1890s; images are circular; mounts marked Kodak.
BT Card photographs

Kodak instant color photoprints
USE Dye diffusion transfer photoprints

Labels [655]
PN Slips of paper, cloth, or other material affixed or meant to be attached to something for identification, description, or decoration.
BT Ephemera
NT Bookplates
Stickers >
Textile labels

Lambertypes
USE Carbon photoprints

Landscape architecture drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and construction (or documentation of design and construction) of landscapes, parks, gardens, estate grounds, planting beds, outdoor fountains, paths, small garden structures, and other planned elements of scenery or building sites. In the broadest sense, any drawings produced by landscape architects or firms in the course of their business.
CN See note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
UF Drawings, Landscape architecture
Planting drawings
BT Design drawings
RT Site plans

Landscape drawings [655]
BT Drawings
Landscapes

Landscape paintings [655]
BT Landscapes
Paintings

Landscape photographs [655]
BT Landscapes
Photographs

Landscape prints [655]
BT Landscapes
Prints

Landscapes [655]
PN General or broad views of natural scenery; may include figures or man-made objects, but these are of secondary importance to the composition. Usually made from an elevated or distant vantage point, such as a view from a hill; not ground level close-up views of, for example, a tree.
UF Topographic views
NT Landscape drawings
Landscape paintings
Landscape photographs
Landscape prints
RT Panoramic views >
Waterscapes >

Lantern slides [755]
PN Hand-drawn, painted, or photographic images (sometimes colored) on glass intended for viewing by projection; often made in sets. Phototransparency lantern slides were introduced in the United States by 1850 and popular through World War I; commonly 3.25 x 4 in. (9 x 10 cm.) with a black paper mask, a cover glass, and taped edges, although also in circular and novelty shapes. Emulsion may be albumen, collodion, or silver gelatin.
CN As desired, also index under the type of photographic process.
UF Magic lantern slides
BT Slides
RT Glass phototransparencies

Laser photographs
USE Holograms

Leaflets [755]
PN Unbound volumes with fewer than five pages.
UF Booklets
Brochures
Circulars
Fliers
RT Books
Pamphlets

Leather photographs [755]
PN Photographs on leather, such as collodion positives on japanned leather or carbon transfers on white or light-colored leather.
UF Collodion positive photographs
BT Photoprints

Legal photographs [655]
PN Photographs intended for use in a legal proceeding as valid evidence. May also be intended to aid a legal investigation by providing identification of a person or documentation of fingerprints, a crime scene, or surveillance.
UF Crime photographs
Forensic photographs
BT Photographs

Legends, Identification
USE Identification keys

Lenticular photographs [755]
PN Photographs formed and viewed through lenticular screens (transparent sheets, usually plastic, embossed with a pattern of tiny lens segments). Applications include additive color processes (introduced 1909) and stereoscopic systems in which an image appears to be three-dimensional.
UF Three-dimensional photographs
BT Photographs
RT Stereographs >

Letter pictures [655]
PN Designs in which words or the letters of a word are arranged to form a picture or decorative pattern or figure.
UF Calligrams
RT Calligraphy

Letter sheets
USE Letterheads

Letterheads [655]
PN Sheets for writing letters which include printed headings, such as the name and address of a person or organization, or an illustration.
UF Illustrated letter paper
Letter sheets
Pictorial letter sheets
BT Stationery

Letterpress works [755]
PN Sheets or pages of text printed from metal, wood, or other type. May include woodcut or photomechanical line or halftone illustrations. Superseded for commercial use in the mid-1900s by offset photomechanical processes.
BT Relief prints

Lift-ground aquatints
USE Sugar-lift aquatints

Lift-ground etchings
USE Sugar-lift aquatints

Limited editions [755]
PN Prints, photographs, and other works produced in a stated number of copies after which no more are made. Usually numbered consecutively, e.g., 5/100 (the fifth print in an edition of 100).
CN In Printing & Publishing Evidence, the term LIMITATION STATEMENTS is used instead of LIMITED EDITIONS.
UF Editions, Limited

Line block prints
USE Line photomechanical prints

Line photomechanical prints [755]
PN Prints made from photomechanical relief blocks or lithographic plates of engravings, drawings, and other works that consist of just two tones: the background and the image. The image may be composed of solid dark areas as well as lines, but it lacks tonal gradations. No screen markings. Also called line engravings and line cuts.
UF Line block prints
Process line engravings
BT Photomechanical prints

Linen labels
USE Textile labels

Linocuts [755]
PN Prints made from linoleum blocks. Can be difficult to distinguish from cellocuts.
UF Linoleum cut prints
BT Relief prints

Linoleum blocks [655]
BT Printing blocks

Linoleum cut prints
USE Linocuts

Lithographic stones
USE Printing stones

Lithographs [755]
CN Used in a note under CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.
BT Planographic prints
NT Chromolithographs
Lithotints
Offset lithographs
Zincographs
RT Chine collé prints
Photolithographs

Lithotints [755]
PN Monochromatic lithographs printed from a single stone to which washes have been applied in different strengths to produce the appearance of a wash drawing. Introduced in the 1840s. Do not confuse with lithographs which have a background tint produced from a second stone.
BT Lithographs
Monochromatic works

Lobby cards
USE Display cards

Lottery tickets [655]
PN Slips of paper, cardboard, or other material which represent chances for winning a prize in a lottery.
UF Tickets, Lottery
BT Ephemera

Luminous works [755]
PN Works that glow in the dark, including those, such as black light posters, that glow only when activated by ultraviolet light.
UF Black light works
Fluorescent works
BT Novelty works

Macrophotographs [755]
PN Unusually large photographs; objects shown are life-size or larger.
BT Photographs

Magazine illustrations
USE Periodical illustrations

Magic lantern slides
USE Lantern slides

Mailing cards
USE Postcards >

Manufacturers' catalogs
USE Commercial catalogs

Maps [655]
PN Graphic delineations, usually on a flat surface and at a set scale, of all or part of the earth or another celestial sphere indicating the relative position of selected artificial and natural features.
NT Fire insurance maps
Plats
RT Bird's-eye views >
Cartouches
Plans >
Topographic maps

Marine architecture drawings
USE Naval architecture drawings

Marine views
USE Waterscapes

Marker works [755]
PN Drawings and other works made by either water-based or petroleum-based ink from a felt, nylon, or ceramic tip pen.
BT Ink drawings
Pen works

Markings
USE Marks >

Marks [755]
PN Marks in, on, or applied to works; not usually considered part of the visual imagery; often an aid to dating or establishing provenance.
UF Markings
NT Blind stamps
Dealers' marks
Emblems
Inscriptions >
Ownership marks >
Registration marks
Seals
Tax stamps
Trademarks
Watermarks

Marriage certificates [655]
BT Certificates

Matchcovers [655]
PN Covers to contain packs of matches; usually paper. Introduced in 1892. Matches may or may not be present.
BT Packages

Measured drawings [655]
PN Drawings of an existing site or structure made to scale and dimensioned from site notes, measurements, or photogrammetric analysis. Often comprise a set of plans, elevations, sections, and details. Occasionally, they are perspectives or exploded drawings. Examples include the work of the Historic American Buildings Survey.
UF Drawings, Measured
Survey drawings
BT Design drawings
RT Mechanical drawings

Mechanical drawings [655]
PN Drawings prepared with mechanical devices, such as compasses, ruling pens, and other drafting tools, according to strict scales, conventions, proportions, and projection methods.
UF Drawings, Mechanical
Technical drawings
BT Design drawings
RT Measured drawings

Mechanical systems drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations for design, layout, installation, and at times operation and maintenance of the mechanical systems in a structure. They include plumbing (water supply and sanitary waste), heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and transport (elevator, escalator, dumb waiter) systems.
UF Drawings, Mechanical systems
BT Design drawings

Mechanical works [755]
PN Works with moving parts, such as pop-out or sliding sections, turning wheels, or flaps that unfold to reveal new aspects of a picture. Also, works that require an action, such as turning them, to reveal the whole or another image.
UF Movable works
BT Novelty works
NT Hidden image works >
Metamorphic pictures

Megalethoscope photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints on thin paper specially mounted on a curved frame for viewing in a megalethoscope, a large device with a magnifying lens designed for daylight or artificial light use. Introduced in the 1860s; often used for parlor entertainment; usually 12 in. (30 cm.) wide.
BT Photoprints

Melainotypes
USE Tintypes

Membership cards [655]
BT Cards

Membership certificates [655]
PN Documents issued to certify membership in clubs, honor societies, fire companies, military, or other organizations.
BT Certificates

Memorabilia [655]
PN Three-dimensional objects which cannot be otherwise categorized. Examples include political campaign pencils and souvenir paperweights.
UF Souvenirs
BT Ephemera
RT Badges

Memorial works [655]
PN Prints, cards, black-edged stationery, and other items produced in memory of a deceased person. Prints marking the anniversary of the death of a public figure are included.
UF Mourning works
RT Commemorative prints

Menus [655]
PN Lists of the dishes that may be ordered in an eating establishment or that are to be served at a banquet or other occasion.
UF Bills of fare
BT Ephemera

Metal cuts [755]
PN Prints printed in relief from metal plates usually attached to wood blocks; chiefly ca. 1450-1500.
UF Dotted prints
BT Relief prints

Metalpoint drawings [755]
BT Drawings
NT Silverpoint drawings

Metamorphic pictures [755]
PN Pictures which can be transformed into one or more other pictures by turning, folding, or sliding a section. Also, pictures with interchangeable parts, such as sets of heads, torsos, and legs, which can be combined to make different figures.
UF Reversible head prints
Transformation pictures
BT Mechanical works

[Method of representation
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Mezzotints [755]
BT Intaglio prints

Microfiches [755]
BT Microphotographs

Microfilms [755]
BT Microphotographs

Microforms [755]
NT Microopaques
Microphotographs >
RT Miniature works >
Reproductions >

Microopaques [755]
PN Microform images on opaque, white cards.
UF Microprints
Opaque microcopies
BT Microforms

Microphotographs [755]
PN Photographs of objects shown at greatly reduced size; requires magnifying glass or other magnification device to view.
BT Microforms
Photographs
NT Microfiches
Microfilms
Stanhopes

Microprints
USE Microopaques

Miniature works [755]
PN Graphic materials which are very small in comparison to the usual size of their genre or physical type.
UF Gem photographs
NT Miniatures
RT Microforms >

Miniatures [755]
PN Very small (usually five inches or less) painted portraits or scenes; commonly in egg-tempera on parchment, vellum, enamel, or ivory. For miniatures such as those in medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, search under ILLUMINATIONS.
BT Miniature works
Paintings

Mixed media [755]
PN Works combining techniques and materials from two or more graphic or fine art processes no one of which clearly predominates. Examples include prints with lots of drawing and photographs with heavy over-painting.
CN For works combining more than one process within a general medium category, use the general category name. For example, for a print comprised of etching and engraving, use INTAGLIO PRINTS. For a drawing of ink, crayon, and watercolor, use DRAWINGS.
UF Multiple processes
RT Constructions >
Drawings >
Paintings >
Photographs >
Prints >

Money [655]
PN Paper money designed to circulate as medium of exchange. Examples include national and colonial government notes; bank notes; and merchant, military, and local government scrip.
UF Currency
Paper money
BT Ephemera
NT Bank notes
Scrip
RT Bank note vignettes

Monochromatic works [755]
PN Graphic delineations which are purely white or light and dark values of a single color.
CN Do not use for black-and-white images. Used in a note under PAINTINGS.
NT Cyanotypes >
Lithotints
Vandyke photoprints

Monograms [755]
PN Characters or ciphers usually composed of two or more combined or interwoven letters; usually represent a name or part of a name.
BT Inscriptions

Monotype prints [755]
PN Prints made by painting an image on glass, metal, or other sheet, or by applying ink and wiping parts away, then transferring the image to paper. Usually no more than one or two impressions are made.
BT Planographic prints

Montages [755]
PN Composite pictures made by bringing together into a single composition a number of different pictures or parts of pictures and arranging these by superimposing one on another so they form a blended whole. Pieces are physically rather than optically combined, but there is more of an attempt to conceal the separations than in a collage.
BT Constructions
RT Photomontages

Motion picture stills [655]
PN Photographs made during the production of a motion picture that show scenes from the movie; usually for publicity purposes.
UF Movie stills
Publicity stills
BT Photographs

Motion study photographs [755]
PN Photographs, either single images or sets, made by one of several techniques for recording successive phases of a motion. For example, successive exposures made by separate cameras set up along the path of a moving subject; successive exposures made by one camera but that result in separate images; successive exposures that result in a single image through intermittent illumination of the subject.
UF Chronophotographs
Multiple flash photographs
Pulsed-light photographs
Stroboscopic photographs
Time-lapse photographs
BT Photographs
RT Flash photographs

Motto prints
USE Emblem pictures

Mourning works
USE Memorial works

Movable works
USE Mechanical works

Movie stills
USE Motion picture stills

Multiple flash photographs
USE Motion study photographs

Multiple processes
USE Mixed media

Music sheet covers
USE Sheet music covers

Music title pages [655]
BT Title pages
NT Sheet music covers

Naval architecture drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and construction (or documentation of design and construction) of ships, boats, and similar vessels.
CN See note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
UF Drawings, Naval architecture
Marine architecture drawings
BT Design drawings

Negative photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints in which tones or colors are opposite their normal values.
BT Photoprints

Negatives
USE Photonegatives

New Year cards [655]
BT Greeting cards
RT Carriers' addresses

News sheets
USE Broadsides >

Newscarriers' addresses
USE Carriers' addresses

Newsmen's presents
USE Carriers' addresses

Newspaper illustrations
USE Periodical illustrations

Newspaper clippings
USE Clippings >

Niello printing plates [655]
PN Decorative metal plaques with incised lines that have been filled with niello and hence could also be used for printing. Predecessor of copperplate engraving; chiefly Italian, 1400s-1500s.
BT Printing plates

Nitrate photonegatives
USE Cellulose nitrate photonegatives

Nitrocellulose photonegatives
USE Cellulose nitrate photonegatives

Novelty works [755]
PN Works made with materials uncommon for their format; with unusual attachments, such as feathers or buttons; with unusual shapes; or with other uncommon features. Examples include leather postcards, greeting cards with tinsel, postcards that squeak or glow in the dark, perfumed advertisements, and advertising cards cut in the shape of the product they advertise.
UF Exotic works
NT Anaglyphs
Anamorphic images
Luminous works
Mechanical works >

Offset lithographs [755]
PN In original printmaking, lithographs printed by transferring an image from a printing plate or stone to an intermediate surface and then to paper or another type of sheet.
BT Lithographs

Offset photomechanical prints [755]
PN Usually a lithographic process and referred to as offset lithographs. Introduced in 1906; by the 1970s, a widely used method for publishing text and illustrations.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOLITHOGRAPHS.
BT Photomechanical prints

Oil paintings [755]
BT Paintings

Oleographs
USE Chromolithographs

Opalotypes [755]
PN Photographs on opal (opaque white) glass; popular in the 1880s to early 1900s. Made by transferring a carbon photoprint onto the glass or by exposing a light-sensitive emulsion on the opal glass to a negative.
BT Photoprints
RT Ceramic photographs

Opaque microcopies
USE Microopaques

Ornaments
USE Decorations >

Ownership marks [755]
BT Marks
NT Collectors' marks
RT Bookplates

Ozalids
USE Diazo photoprints

Ozobrome photoprints
USE Carbro photoprints

Packages [655]
PN Coverings or containers.
UF Wrappers
BT Ephemera
NT Bags
Book covers
Book jackets
Envelopes
Matchcovers
Photograph cases
Ream wrappers
Record jackets

Paintings [755]
PN Narrower terms include both physical and genre categories.
CN Do not use the general subdivisions COLOR or COLORED with PAINTINGS. Also index under MONOCHROMATIC WORKS, as necessary. When using a term that includes the word PAINTINGS, also index under a more specific physical process name, if desired.
NT Abstract paintings
Allegorical paintings
Casein paintings
Cityscape paintings
Genre paintings
Landscape paintings
Miniatures
Oil paintings
Pastel paintings
Polymer paintings >
Portrait paintings
Still life paintings
Tempera paintings
Watercolor paintings >
Waterscape paintings

Paintings (Continued)
RT Airbrush works
Brush works
Mixed media

Palladiotypes
USE Palladium photoprints

Palladium photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints on paper sensitized with palladium salts. Introduced during World War I when platinum became prohibitively expensive; not commercially available after the 1920s.
UF Palladiotypes
BT Photoprints

Pamphlet illustrations
USE Book illustrations

Pamphlets [755]
PN Published non-periodical volumes with no cover or with a paper cover. Usually five or more pages and fewer than 49.
UF Booklets
RT Books
Leaflets

Panel card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure approximately 13 x 7.5 in. (33 x 19 cm.). Variant sizes include 17 x 10.5 in. (43 x 27 cm.) and 23 x 14 in. (59 x 35 cm.).
BT Card photographs

Panoramic maps
USE Bird's-eye view prints

Panoramic photographs [755]
PN Photographs which are a continuous view of a wider section of the horizon than could normally be photographed in a single exposure. May be separate photographs either joined (or meant to be joined) together or one long piece made with a special camera.
UF Cirkut camera photographs
BT Panoramic views
Photographs

Panoramic views [655]
PN Views that cover more area than usually can be seen in a single glance.
UF Balloon views
Views, Panoramic
NT Panoramic photographs
RT Bird's-eye views >
Cityscapes >
Landscapes >
Waterscapes >

Pantins [655]
PN Paper dolls produced in France in the 1600s and 1700s; often jointed.
BT Paper dolls

Paper dolls [655]
PN Figures on paper or cardboard with several parts or different costumes; usually issued on one sheet or in a booklet and intended to be cut out.
BT Toys
NT Pantins

Paper money
USE Money

Paper photonegatives [755]
BT Photonegatives
NT Calotypes
RT Stats

Paper toys
USE Toys

Papercuts
USE Cut paper works

Pastel drawings [755]
PN Drawings made with colored sticks of chalk in a nongreasy binder (usually gum arabic).
BT Drawings

Pastel paintings [755]
PN Paintings made with colored sticks of chalk in a nongreasy binder (usually gum arabic).
BT Paintings

Patent drawings [655]
PN Design drawings that describe something in order to obtain patent protection; often mechanical drawings or diagrams.
UF Drawings, Patent
BT Design drawings

Pattern books [655]
PN Books, pamphlets, or other volumes consisting of designs intended to be used as outlines from which to make something.
BT Design drawings

Pattern sheets [655]
PN Sheets drawn or printed with designs used as outlines or guides to make something. Examples include dress making, embroidery, and carpentry patterns.
BT Design drawings
NT Cartoon patterns
RT Transfer sheets

Pen works [755]
NT Marker works
RT Drawings >

Pencil works [755]
RT Drawings >

Periodical illustrations [655]
PN Detached illustrations are included as well as original drawings, photographs, and prints intended for publication or actually published as illustrations in periodicals.
UF Magazine illustrations
Newspaper illustrations
BT Illustrations
NT Editorial cartoons
Fashion plates

Periodicals [655]
PN Serials usually issued at regular intervals and more frequently than annually.
RT Comic books

Perpetual calendars [655]
PN Calendars based on mathematical calculations with days and weeks arranged so that the correct day of the week can be determined for any given date for a wide range of years.
BT Calendars

Perspective projections [655]
PN Projections in which three-dimensional subjects are represented on two-dimensional surfaces so that the effect is the same as if the actual scene were observed. That is, the projectors converge towards the eye of the observer. Frequently done without complete dimensional accuracy.
BT Projections
RT Renderings

Photoceramics
USE Ceramic photographs

Photocopies [755]
PN Typically, quick copy reproductions of textual documents, photographs, or other items made through an electrostatic or other electrophotographic process. Introduced commercially in 1948. Examples include prints from office copiers and microfilm readers. Also, original works produced with Xerox and other quick copy machines.
UF Electrostatic photocopies
Xerographs
BT Photoprints
NT Copy art
RT Reproductions >

Photoengravings [755]
PN Limited here to prints made by photoglyphy, photogalvanography, etched daguerreotype plates, or other methods of obtaining an intaglio or relief printing plate from a photograph before the commercial viability of the line and halftone photomechanical print processes in the 1880s.
BT Photomechanical prints

Photoglypties
USE Woodburytypes

Photograms [755]
PN Photographs made by laying objects on photographic paper or film and exposing it to light.
UF Rayographs
Schadographs
Vortographs
BT Photographs

Photograph albums [655]
PN Albums specially designed to hold photographs or albums containing photographs. Both empty and filled albums are included.
BT Albums
NT Card photograph albums

Photograph cases [655]
PN Decorative containers for one or several photographs. Primarily made from 1840s-1860s, usually of leather, paper-covered wood, gutta percha, or thermoplastic material and hinged; mostly for ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.
CN Use for empty cases or for cases to which access through the catalog is desirable.
UF Cased photographs
BT Packages

Photographs [755]
PN The word PHOTOGRAPHS is a general designation for any photographic process. The narrower terms include both physical and genre categories.
CN Whenever possible, use a more specific term. The six basic narrower terms are AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, PHOTONEGATIVES, PHOTOPRINTS, PHOTOTRANSPARENCIES, and TINTYPES. When using a term that includes the word PHOTOGRAPHS, also index under a more specific physical process name, if desired. Also see this term in the Hierarchical Display.
NT Abstract photographs
Aerial photographs
Allegorical photographs
Ambrotypes
Banquet camera photographs
Card photographs >
Cityscape photographs
Daguerreotypes
Detective camera photographs
Fashion photographs
Flash photographs
Genre photographs
Holograms
Infrared photographs
Instant camera photographs >
Landscape photographs
Legal photographs
Lenticular photographs
Macrophotographs
Microphotographs >
Motion picture stills
Motion study photographs
Panoramic photographs
Photograms

Photographs (Continued)
NT Photomicrographs
Photonegatives >
Photoprints >
Phototransparencies >
Pinhole camera photographs
Portrait photographs >
Progress photographs
Snapshots
Solarization photographs
Spirit photographs
Stats
Still life photographs
Tintypes
Underwater photographs
Waterscape photographs
RT Airbrush works
Mixed media
Space photographs
Stereographs >
Transmitted images

Photogravures [755]
PN Prints which faithfully imitate photographs or other continuous tone originals. Hand-pulled prints from plates with an aquatint grain have an irregular pattern of dotting; prints from screened gravure plates have a regular pattern of dots but, unlike halftone prints, ink varies in density. Introduced in 1879.
UF Gravures
BT Photomechanical prints
RT Rotogravures

Photolithographs [755]
PN Limited here to prints made directly from stones or zinc plates to which the image was photographically transferred. One such process was patented in the United States in 1858. For offset photolithography, search under OFFSET PHOTOMECHANICAL PRINTS.
BT Photomechanical prints
RT Lithographs >

Photomechanical prints [755]
PN Prints made from photographically prepared printing surfaces. Most have a distinctive dot or screen pattern, but some are continuous tone. Usually planographic.
CN Used in a note under PRINTS.
BT Prints
UF Process prints
NT Anaglyphs
Collotypes
Halftone photomechanical prints
Line photomechanical prints
Offset photomechanical prints
Photoengravings
Photogravures
Photolithographs
Rotogravures
Woodburytypes
RT Halftone photonegatives
Photoprints >
Planographic prints >
Stereographs >
Transmitted images

Photomicrographs [755]
PN Photographs taken through a microscope.
BT Photographs

Photomontages [755]
PN Photoprints made by re-photographing a collage or montage of two or more photoprints or pieces of photoprints to which drawing, painting, or printing may have been added.
UF Composite photoprints
BT Photoprints
RT Collages
Combination photoprints
Montages

Photonegatives [755]
PN Photographs in which the tonal values are the opposite of those in the subject to which the negative was exposed. Their purpose is to be a matrix for obtaining multiple positive images of the subject.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOGRAPHS.
UF Negatives
BT Photographs
NT Film photonegatives >
Glass photonegatives >
Paper photonegatives >
RT Card photographs >

Photoprints [755]

PN Photographs produced from photonegatives, by transfer photo processes, or, in the case of photograms, by the direct action of light on light-sensitive paper. Tonal values are usually the same as those of the subject shown. Do not confuse with continuous tone photomechanical prints, such as COLLOTYPES and WOODBURYTYPES.

CN Used in a note under COLLODION PRINTING-OUT PAPER PHOTOPRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, and SILVER GELATIN PRINTING-OUT PAPER PHOTOPRINTS.

UF Black-and-white photoprints
Chloride photoprints

BT Photographs

NT Albumen photoprints
Bromoil photoprints
Carbon photoprints >
Ceramic photographs
Clichés-verre
Cloth photographs
Collodion printing-out paper photoprints
Combination photoprints
Contact sheets
Crayon photoprints
Crystoleum photographs
Cyanotypes >
Diazo photoprints
Dye coupler photoprints
Dye destruction photoprints
Dye diffusion transfer photoprints
Dye transfer photoprints
Gum bichromate photoprints
Kallitypes >
Leather photographs
Megalethoscope photoprints
Negative photoprints
Opalotypes
Palladium photoprints
Photocopies >
Photomontages
Platinum photoprints
Salted paper photoprints
Silver gelatin photoprints >
Stabilization photoprints

RT Card photographs >
Photomechanical prints >
Proofs >
Stats

Photostats
USE Stats

Phototransparencies [755]
PN Black-and-white or color positive image photographs usually intended for viewing by transmitted light, whether from the sun or other light source or via a projection device. On film, glass, or translucent paper base.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOGRAPHS.
BT Photographs
Transparencies
NT Film phototransparencies >
Glass phototransparencies >
Tissue stereographs
RT Slides >

Physiognotrace works
USE Physionotrace works

Physionotrace works [755]
PN Drawings produced by tracing an image made by a physionotrace. Also, works made from such tracings, such as engraved silhouettes.
UF Physiognotrace works
RT Tracings

Pictorial letter sheets
USE Letterheads

Picture puzzles [655]
PN Pictures in which figures or objects are incorporated but are not readily apparent, for example, animal shapes hidden in trees or in a landscape.
BT Puzzles
RT Hidden image works >

Pinhole camera photographs [755]
BT Photographs

Pinatypes
USE Dye transfer photoprints

Placards
USE Posters

Planning drawings [655]
PN Design drawings for local, city, regional, and other planning projects and their components. Distinguished from architectural, engineering, and landscape architecture drawings chiefly by the designation 'planner' for the person or firm which produces or oversees them.
UF City planning drawings
Drawings, Planning
Urban planning drawings
BT Design drawings

Planographic prints [755]
CN Used in a note under PRINTS.
BT Prints
NT Lithographs >
Monotype prints
Stencil prints >
RT Photomechanical prints >

Plans [655]
PN Graphic delineations of a site, structure, or object in a horizontal projection. Projection lines are parallel to the picture plane rather than in perspective.
BT Projections
NT Floor plans
Site plans
RT Maps >

Planting drawings
USE Landscape architecture drawings

Plates, Printing
USE Printing plates

Platinotypes
USE Platinum photoprints

Platinum photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints on paper sensitized with platinum salts. Introduced commercially in 1879 as Platinotypes. Papers manufactured until around World War I; revived since the 1960s by photographers who coat their own paper.
UF Platinotypes
BT Photoprints

Plats [655]
PN Maps showing land boundaries, subdivisions, ownership, and all data essential to describe and identify units shown thereon. After about 1900, that were subject to the approval of the local record office or building authority, and include one or more certificates indicating due approval. Does not necessarily show relief, drainage, or cultural features.
BT Maps

Playbills [655]
PN Programs printed on one sheet or in booklets for plays or theatrical entertainments.
BT Programs
RT Broadsides >

Playing cards [655]
PN Cards made in sets of a designated number of cards and marked for use in playing one or more games or telling fortunes; marks may follow a standard suit and rank system or may be special designs.
BT Cards
NT Fortune telling cards
Game cards
RT Games >

Plot plans
USE Site plans

Pochoir prints [755]
PN Prints colored by a stencil or stencil and brush technique; usually book illustrations or reproductions; extensively used in France.
BT Stencil prints

Polaroid instant color photoprints
USE Dye diffusion transfer photoprints

Polaroid instant photographs
USE Instant camera photographs >

Polymer paintings [755]
BT Paintings
NT Acrylic paintings

Porcelain photographs
USE Ceramic photographs

Portfolios [755]
PN Graphic materials issued in unbound sets with paper or board covers to contain them. Often have a loose title page and/or text introduction. Refers to both the container and its contents. Included are portfolios which lack original paper or board covers or which were bound after being issued.

Portrait drawings [655]
BT Drawings
Portraits

Portrait paintings [655]
BT Paintings
Portraits

Portrait photographs [655]
UF Studio portraits
BT Photographs
Portraits
NT Formation photographs

Portrait prints [655]
BT Portraits
Prints

Portraits [655]
PN Graphic representations, especially of the face, of real persons, usually posed, living or dead. Pictures whose purpose is the portrayal of an individual or several people, not pictures which merely include people as part of an event or scene.
NT Group portraits >
Portrait drawings
Portrait paintings
Portrait photographs >
Portrait prints
Self-portraits
RT Caricatures
Silhouettes

Post cards
USE Postcards >

Postage stamps [655]
PN Government-authorized hand stamps, adhesive stamps, or meter markings intended as evidence of payment of postage. Also, stamps issued by private mail delivery companies to denote payment of their delivery fees.
UF Stamps, Postage
BT Ephemera

Postal cards [655]
PN Postcards with preprinted postage.
BT Postal stationery
Postcards

Postal stationery [655]
PN Cards, envelopes, aerograms, and other stationery imprinted with postage indicating prepayment; sold by an official postal service.
BT Stationery
NT Postal cards

Postcards [655]
PN Cards on which a message may be written or printed for mailing without an envelope; often include a pictorial, comic, or other scene on one side.
UF Mailing cards
Post cards
BT Cards
NT Postal cards
RT Souvenir viewbooks
Stationery

Posters [655]
PN Single or multi-sheet notices made to attract attention to events, activities, causes, goods, or services. The purely decorative posters made since about 1960 are included. For posting, usually in a public place; chiefly pictorial. Intended to make an immediate impression from a distance.
CN Used in a note under ADVERTISEMENTS and HANDBILLS.
UF Placards
NT Billboard posters
RT Ephemera >
Signs >

Poupée prints
USE A la poupée prints

Premiums [655]
PN Items available without charge or at less than the usual price with the purchase of a product or service, or as a result of a subscription or membership. May be packaged with the product or available through a coupon. Often part of an advertising promotion. Examples include insert advertising cards and cereal box prizes.
UF Give-aways
BT Ephemera
RT Advertisements >

Presentation albums [655]
PN Albums made to be dedicated or presented to a person or organization.
BT Albums
Ephemera
RT Keepsakes

Presentation drawings [655]
PN Graphic representations produced to convey to a client or general audience the effect of the completed appearance and function of a project for a building, object, structure, or site. Usually comprise elevations and plans. Sometimes accompanied by sections or perspectives.
UF Display drawings
Drawings, Presentation
BT Design drawings
RT Competition drawings

Press clippings
USE Clippings

Price lists [655]
PN Enumerations of costs for goods or services; on one or several sheets, and, if longer, usually lacking descriptive details.
BT Ephemera
RT Catalogs >

Primuline process prints
USE Diazo photoprints

Printed ephemera
USE Ephemera

Printing blocks [655]
PN Wood blocks, linoleum on wood, or other materials from which relief prints are made; may be deliberately marred (cancelled) to prevent their further use.
BT Equipment
UF Blocks, Printing
NT Linoleum blocks
Wood blocks

Printing plates [655]
PN Metal plates; may be mounted on wood blocks; may be deliberately marred (cancelled) to prevent their further use.
UF Plates, Printing
BT Equipment
NT Niello printing plates

Printing stones [655]
BT Equipment
UF Lithographic stones
Stones, Printing

Prints [755]
PN Narrower terms include both physical and genre categories.
CN When using a term that includes the word PRINTS, also index under a more specific process name, if desired. The four basic narrower terms are INTAGLIO PRINTS, PHOTOMECHANICAL PRINTS, PLANOGRAPHIC PRINTS, and RELIEF PRINTS. Also see this term in the Hierarchical Display.
NT A la poupée prints
Abstract prints
Allegorical prints
Artists' proofs
Bird's-eye view prints
Cellocuts
Chine collé prints
Cityscape prints
Cloth prints
Collagraphs
Commemorative prints
Costume prints
Counterproofs
Fashion prints
Genre prints
Intaglio prints >

Prints (Continued)
NT Landscape prints
Photomechanical prints >
Planographic prints >
Portrait prints
Progressive proofs
Proofs before letters
Relief prints >
Reproductive prints
Restrikes >
Still life prints
Stipple prints
Trial proofs
Vues d'optique
Waterscape prints
RT Clichés-verre
Mixed media
Proofs >
Registration marks
Remarques

[Process & technique
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Process line engravings
USE Line photomechanical prints

Process prints
USE Photomechanical prints >

Production drawings
USE Design drawings >
Diagrams >

Programs [655]
PN Brief, usually printed outlines of the order to be followed, of feature(s) to be presented, and of person(s) participating in a public exercise, performance, or entertainment.
BT Ephemera
NT Playbills

Progress photographs [655]
PN Series of photographs made at intervals from generally the same vantage points showing construction, renovation, or demolition of a structure, such as a building, bridge, park, sculpture, or other site or object as it progresses.
UF Construction progress photographs
BT Photographs

Progressive proofs [755]
PN In printmaking, sets of proofs showing color printing in successive stages from first color to finished print, with one superimposed over the other. Also, sets showing each color separately as well as in final combination.
UF Successive proofs
BT Prints
Proofs

Projections [655]
PN Graphic representations based on or demonstrating any of several spatial projection theories or techniques for delineating objects or views. Imaginary sight lines (projectors) extend from the eye of the observer to the object being depicted. The projectors create an image of the subject on an imaginary plane between the observer and the subject. Depending on the sight lines used, the subject is shown realistically or tilted or otherwise altered to emphasize particular features. Usually only partial dimensional accuracy.
CN Used in a note under ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
NT Axonometric projections >
Elevations
Exploded drawings
Perspective projections
Plans >
Sciagraphic projections
Sections >
RT Bird's-eye views >
Design drawings >

Promenade card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure approximately 7 x 4 or 7.5 x 4 in. (18 x 11 or 19 x 11 cm.). Introduced ca. 1874.
BT Card photographs

Proofs [755]
PN In printmaking, impressions taken at any stage from a plate, block, or stone, but not considered part of the edition. In photography, photoprints made as quick records of a negative or for clients to choose from, as with studio portraits.
NT Artists' proofs
Contact sheets
Counterproofs
Progressive proofs
Proofs before letters
Trial proofs
RT Cyanotypes >
Photoprints >
Prints >
Remarques

Proofs before letters [755]
PN In printmaking, impressions complete except for a title or publication statement intended to be printed outside of the image area.
UF Avant des lettres prints
BT Prints
Proofs

Proposed works [655]
PN Designs for projects that have not been executed. Examples include architectural drawings for buildings that were not erected, book illustrations that were not published, and studies for paintings or other works that were not executed.
BT Design drawings
RT Competition drawings

Publicity stills
USE Motion picture stills

Pulsed-light photographs
USE Motion study photographs

Puns [655]
PN Pictorial play on words.
RT Rebuses

[Purpose
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Puzzles [655]
PN Games designed for testing ingenuity.
BT Games
NT Picture puzzles
RT Rebuses

Radiographs [755]
PN Shadow images of internal structures made visible by recording the varying degrees of a subject's absorption of x-rays or gamma rays passed through it. Discovered 1895.
UF X-ray photographs
BT Film phototransparencies

Rayographs
USE Photograms

RC paper photoprints
USE Resin-coated paper photoprints

Re-enactments
USE Conjectural works

Ream wrappers [655]
PN Wrappers for reams of paper.
BT Packages

Rebuses [655]
PN Messages or other texts conveyed in part through words or syllables represented by pictures of objects or symbols whose names resemble the intended words or syllables in sound.
RT Puns
Puzzles >

Reconstructions
USE Conjectural works

Record jackets [655]
PN Covers for sound recording disks.
UF Album covers
BT Packages

Registration marks [755]
PN Pinholes, cross marks, or other devices used to align prints passed through a press more than once.
BT Marks
RT Prints >

Relief printed etchings [755]
PN Etchings (which are usually intaglio prints) printed in relief.
BT Relief prints
RT Etchings >

Relief prints [755]
CN Used in a note under PRINTS.
UF Block prints
BT Prints
NT Letterpress works
Linocuts
Metal cuts
Relief printed etchings
Rubbings
Wood engravings
Woodcuts >
RT A la poupée prints
Cellocuts
Collagraphs
Stipple prints

Religious calendars [655]
PN Calendars which highlight religious activities and events for specific days; not calendars only illustrated with religious pictures.
BT Calendars

Remarques [755]
PN Drawn, etched, or engraved designs or sketches on the margin of a print, printing plate, or stone; sometimes removed after proofs are made.
RT Prints >
Proofs >

Renderings [655]
PN Design drawings often intended for presentation, display, or publication. Light and shadow and often color heighten the three-dimensional or natural appearance of the subject. Usually, perspectives and highly finished, detailed representations of a site, structure, building, object, or portion thereof; often shown in the original or intended context.
BT Design drawings
RT Perspective projections

Reproductions [755]
PN Copies that are often (but not necessarily) in another medium or different size from the original.
UF Copies
NT Art reproductions
Blueprints
Facsimiles
Reproductive prints
Restrikes >
Stats
Thermal copies
RT Diazo photoprints
Clichés-verre
Forgeries
Microforms >
Photocopies >
Vandyke photoprints
Video disks

Reproductive prints [755]
PN Prints (other than photomechanical) that are either copies of two-dimensional original works in other media, such as paintings, or based closely on other works in a different medium.
BT Prints
Reproductions
RT Chiaroscuro woodcuts
Crayon manner prints

Resin-coated paper photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints on a paper base coated on both sides with plastic to reduce processing time; introduced ca. 1970.
UF RC paper photoprints
BT Silver gelatin photoprints

Restrikes [755]
PN In printmaking, impressions made after the original edition has been issued. Usually unsigned and unnumbered.
BT Prints
Reproductions
NT Cancelled plate prints

Revenue stamps
USE Tax stamps

Reversible head prints
USE Metamorphic pictures

Rewards of merit [655]
PN Small printed or handwritten documents awarded in schools in recognition of good behavior or scholastic achievement. Common in the 1800s.
UF Awards of merit
BT Ephemera
RT Certificates >

Ribbon badges
USE Badges

Rolls
USE Scrolls

Rotogravures [755]
PN Prints in which an unobtrusive cross line screen breaks up the image that is then printed from a rotating cylinder. Introduced ca. 1895 and commonly used for newspaper illustrations. Especially suitable for long printing runs at high speed; inks frequently brown or sepia.
UF Gravures
BT Photomechanical prints
RT Photogravures

Rubbings [755]
PN Impressions made by rubbing charcoal, graphite, or a similar substance across a sheet of paper placed on a surface, portions of which stand out in relief.
BT Relief prints

Sabattier effect photographs
USE Solarization photographs

Sacks
USE Bags

Safety film photonegatives
USE Film photonegatives >

Sailing cards
USE Ship cards

Salt prints
USE Salted paper photoprints

Salted paper photoprints [755]
PN Limited here to photoprints in which the silver particles are in the paper rather than on the surface in a gelatin or other matrix; introduced in 1839; in use through 1860s.
UF Salt prints
BT Photoprints

Sample books [655]
PN Albums or other volumes with type face specimens, paint chips, swatches of cloth, or stereograph views, or other samples.
UF Specimen books
BT Samples
RT Albums >
Catalogs >

Samples [655]
PN Books, pamphlets, or other volumes, sheets, or packages containing samples of designs or materials which can be purchased from particular manufacturers or printers. Examples include single sheets made to exhibit the type of work a commercial printer produces and small packages for toothpaste, detergent, or other advertising samples.
BT Ephemera
NT Sample books

Satires [655]
PN Graphic commentaries critical of the failings, weaknesses, and morals of the people, governments, or organizations depicted.
BT Cartoons

Schadographs
USE Photograms

Schedules [655]
PN Lists showing times of departure and arrival and scheduled stopping points between two terminals.
UF Timetables
BT Charts
Ephemera

Schedules (Contract documents) [655]
PN Detailed tabulations on architectural and similar working drawings or on separate sheets that indicate dimensions, materials, or fixtures required at various points in the design.
BT Charts
Specifications

Scherenschnitte
USE Cut paper works

Sciagraphic projections [655]
PN Two-dimensional graphic representations with shadows projected according to specific conventions in regard to the source of light. The projectors of the shadows are usually fixed as the diagonal of a cube from the top left corner to the bottom rear corner and at an angle of 45 degrees in plan and elevation.
UF Shades & shadows
BT Projections

Scientific illustrations [655]
PN Illustrations characterized by great detail and exactitude, suitable for scientific study or identification of organisms. Component parts are often labeled; may expose parts as in a dissection.
UF Technical drawings
BT Illustrations

Scissorcraft
USE Cut paper works

Scrapbooks [655]
PN Albums containing or intended to contain a variety of material, especially clippings, but also ephemera, or some photoprints.
BT Albums
Ephemera

Scraperboard drawings
USE Scratchboard drawings

Scraps [655]
PN Die-cut decorations, usually embossed chromolithographs printed in sheets from which each scrap can be broken off to paste on calling or greeting cards, album pages, or other places. Some sheets, up to a foot long, contain a single figure or scene. Popular from mid- to late 1800s; many made in Germany. Wide variety of designs includes flowers, animals, children, ships, and famous people.
BT Decorations
Ephemera

Scratchboard drawings [755]
PN White line drawings made by scratching with a stylus or other tool through a coating of black ink on a white, clay coated cardboard. Introduced in the 1800s; widespread commercial use for images which are to be reproduced.
UF Scraperboard drawings
BT Drawings

Screen color film phototransparencies [755]
PN Additive color process phototransparencies introduced commercially in the 1930s. Tradenames include Filmcolor (replaced Autochromes) and Dufaycolor which survived into the 1950s.
UF Color screen phototransparencies
Dufay color phototransparencies
BT Film phototransparencies

Screen color glass phototransparencies [755]
PN Additive color process phototransparencies available commercially from 1895-1930s.
UF Autochromes
Color screen phototransparencies
Dufay color phototransparencies
Finlay color phototransparencies
BT Glass phototransparencies

Scrip [655]
PN Limited here to money issued by businesses, military organizations, or local (rather than national) governments, often as payment of wages or to provide small change.
BT Money

Scrolls [755]
PN Illustrated sheets of paper or cloth, much longer in one dimension than the other; meant to be rolled up when not in use.
UF Rolls

Seals [755]
PN Wax or embossed devices with a cut or raised emblem, symbol, or word; chiefly used to certify a signature or authenticate a document.
BT Marks

Seascapes
USE Waterscapes

Sections [655]
PN Graphic delineations of a vertical, horizontal, or oblique slice through a site, structure, or object. They demonstrate the shape and disposition of interior spaces, chambers, and structural or other components showing their placement, proportions, and dimensions.
BT Projections
NT Floor plans

Security engravings
USE Bank note vignettes

Self-portraits [655]
PN Representations by the creator of the image of his own self.
BT Portraits

Sentiment cards [655]
PN Cards printed with a word or a brief phrase of love, friendship, or other feelings. The size of visiting cards.
BT Cards

Separation photonegatives
USE Color separation photonegatives

Separation phototransparencies
USE Color separation phototransparencies

Serigraphs
USE Silkscreen prints

Set design drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and production (or documentation of design and production) of stage settings for theatrical, movie, broadcast, or other performing arts productions.
BT Design drawings

Shades & shadows
USE Sciagraphic projections

[Shape & size
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Sheet music covers [655]
PN Covers or first pages of unbound songs and other pieces of music on eight or fewer pages. Included are covers which have been detached from the music as well as those which are still attached.
UF Music sheet covers
BT Music title pages

Ship cards [655]
PN Printed cards made to attract freight consignments or passengers to ships preparing to depart in the days when ships left when they had a full load rather than at times scheduled well in advance. A picture of the vessel is often included; chiefly for clipper ships 1850s-1860s; commonly 4 x 6.5 in. (10 x 16 cm.).
UF Clipper ship cards
Sailing cards
BT Advertising cards

Signs [655]
PN Lettered boards or other displays used to give directions or information, to identify a place of business or public facility, or give warnings or directions. Textual or symbolic rather than pictorial.
BT Ephemera
NT Banners
RT Broadsides >
Display cards
Posters >

Silhouettes [655]
PN Images shown in profile in a single hue against a contrasting background; cut, drawn, painted, printed, or photographic; often portraits.
RT Portraits >

Silk screen prints
USE Silkscreen prints

Silkscreen prints [755]
PN Prints made by forcing ink through a fine screen stencil onto paper or another surface. Art applications date from the 1930s; commercial ones from the 1920s. Examples include many posters and book dust jackets.
UF Serigraphs
Silk screen prints
BT Stencil prints

Silver dye bleach photoprints
USE Dye destruction photoprints

Silver gelatin film photonegatives
USE Film photonegatives >

Silver gelatin film phototransparencies [755]
UF Gelatin silver phototransparencies
BT Film phototransparencies

Silver gelatin glass photonegatives
USE Dry plate photonegatives

Silver gelatin glass phototransparencies [755]
UF Gelatin silver phototransparencies
BT Glass phototransparencies

Silver gelatin photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made by several formulas, the earliest introduced in the 1880s; dominant black-and-white photoprint process since the 1890s. Various common developing-out papers that are very difficult to distinguish by visual inspection (e.g., bromide, chloride or gaslight, and chloro-bromide) and one printing-out process are included.
UF Aristotypes
Bromide photoprints
Chloro-bromide photoprints
Gaslight photoprints
Gelatin silver photoprints
BT Photoprints
NT Resin-coated paper photoprints
Silver gelatin printing-out paper photoprints

Silver gelatin printing-out paper photoprints [755]
PN Introduced in the 1880s; still marketed as studio proof paper.
CN Virtually indistinguishable by visual inspection from the glossy COLLODION PRINTING-OUT PAPER PHOTOPRINTS used in the 1880s-early 1890s. If in doubt, use PHOTOPRINTS. Used in a note under COLLODION PRINTING-OUT PAPER PHOTOPRINTS.
UF Studio proof paper photoprints
BT Silver gelatin photoprints

Silverpoint drawings [755]
BT Metalpoint drawings

Simulated images
USE Combination photoprints
Computer graphics >

Site plans [655]
PN Design drawings, especially architectural, landscape, and planning drawings, that are plans showing the boundaries, outlines, dimensions, contours, positions, and other characteristics of a defined area and its structures, buildings, plantings, and other physical features and improvements.
UF Plot plans
BT Design drawings
Plans
RT Landscape architecture drawings

Sketchbooks [655]
PN Albums of drawings or paintings on pages bound together before the images were created.
UF Sketchpads
BT Albums

Sketches [655]
PN Rough drawings or paintings representing the chief features of objects or scenes; often made as quick records of a scene, object, or idea, or as a preliminary to a study for a larger work.
RT Design drawings >
Studies
NT Travel sketches

Sketchpads
USE Sketchbooks

Slides [755]
PN Transparent materials on which there is a drawn image or a positive photographic image; intended to be bound or held in a mount and usually designed for use in a projector or viewer.
BT Transparencies
NT Lantern slides
RT Phototransparencies >

Snapshots [655]
PN Photographs which seem to have been made without artistic pretensions; often made quickly with amateur equipment as a remembrance of people, places, or occasions.
BT Photographs
RT Amateur works

Soft-ground etchings [755]
BT Etchings

Solarization photographs [755]
PN Photographs in which negative and positive values have been reversed in some areas, usually as a result of a long exposure. For example, a bright street lamp at night appears as a black spot rather than a bright spot. They include photonegatives or photoprints that exhibit the Sabattier effect caused by exposure to light during darkroom development, which reverses values of some areas of the image.
UF Sabattier effect photographs
BT Photographs

Souvenir albums [655]
PN Personal albums made by individuals in remembrance of particular occasions or trips; not commercially published volumes with the word "album" in the title. Images may have been purchased for inclusion in the album.
BT Albums
Ephemera
RT Keepsakes
Souvenir viewbooks

Souvenir booklets
USE Souvenir viewbooks

Souvenir viewbooks [655]
PN Published booklets and other volumes primarily consisting of views of particular places, events, and activities. May be photographs, photomechanical prints, postcards, etc.; may be connected by accordion folds.
UF Booklets
Souvenir booklets
Viewbooks, Souvenir
BT Ephemera
RT Keepsakes
Postcards >
Souvenir albums

Souvenirs
USE Keepsakes
Memorabilia

Space photographs [755]
PN Photographs taken from a vehicle or by a person beyond the earth's atmosphere. Photographs taken by astronauts with conventional cameras are included, as well as images made by digital scanners and transmitted to earth by radio signals for computer processing.
UF Digital images
RT Computer graphics >
Photographs >
Transmitted images

Speakeasy cards [655]
PN Identification cards which admitted the bearer to a speakeasy during the American prohibition era (1920-1933). Often appear to be a club membership card or contain only cryptic markings and the signature or initials of the person vouching for the card bearer.
BT Cards

Specifications [655]
PN Textual or graphic documents, schedules, and notes which amplify working drawings and give detailed information and instruction concerning materials, finishes, and workmanship.
NT Schedules (Contract documents)
RT Design drawings >

Specimen books
USE Sample books

Spirit photographs [655]
PN Photographs in which deliberate partial exposure of persons or objects causes them to appear like ghosts.
CN Do not use for photographs in which long exposure times have caused moving figures to be partly obliterated unintentionally.
UF Ghost photographs
BT Photographs

Sports cards [655]
PN Advertising or collecting cards issued since the 1880s to encourage or satisfy interest in sports. Examples include baseball, football, and basketball cards issued by bubble gum, bread, tobacco, and milk producers, among others.
BT Cards
RT Advertising cards >
Collecting cards

Stabilization photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints processed rapidly in a machine which develops the image but does not provide adequate fixing and washing to prevent subsequent fading and other deterioration. Often found in news agency or newspaper photo morgues.
BT Photoprints

Stamps, Blind
USE Blind stamps

Stamps, Postage
USE Postage stamps

Stamps, Tax
USE Tax stamps

Stanhopes [755]
PN Photographs mounted under a magnifying glass about .12 in. (.3 cm.) across. Often in a ring or other jewelry; especially popular in the 1860s.
BT Microphotographs

State proofs
USE Trial proofs

Stationery [655]
PN Materials on which letters and similar communications are typed or written.
BT Ephemera
NT Billheads
Greeting cards >
Letterheads
Postal stationery >
RT Envelopes
Postcards >

Stats [755]
PN Negative or positive image paper photographic reproductions made with a photostat machine. Used for art layouts or any situation in which quickly made, high-contrast copies are needed whether same size, enlarged, or reduced.
UF Photostats
BT Photographs
Reproductions
RT Paper photonegatives >
Photoprints >

[Status of production
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Stencil prints [755]
BT Planographic prints
NT Pochoir prints
Silkscreen prints

Stencils [655]
BT Equipment

Stereograms
USE Stereographs >

Stereographs [755]
PN Two nearly identical photographs, photomechanical prints, or other graphics paired to produce the illusion of a single three-dimensional image. The effect is usually viewed with the aid of a stereoscope. Typically, photoprints on cardboard mounts of standard sizes, but may be daguerreotypes, glass or film transparencies, photonegatives, halftones, or other processes. Card mounts commonly 3.5 x 7 in. (9 x 18 cm.) up to 5 x 7 in. (12 x 18 cm.). Commercially popular in the United States 1850s-1920s.
CN Use even if only half of the stereograph is present. As desired, also index under the type of process, such as DAGUERREOTYPES.
UF Stereograms
Stereoscopic views
Stereoviews
Three-dimensional photographs
Viewmaster cards
NT Anaglyphs
Tissue stereographs
RT Card photographs >
Lenticular photographs
Photographs >
Photomechanical prints >

Stereoscopic views
USE Stereographs >

Stereoviews
USE Stereographs >

Stickers [655]
PN Messages or designs on slips of paper that are gummed or otherwise treated to adhere to a surface.
BT Labels
NT Decals

Still life drawings [655]
BT Drawings
Still lifes

Still life paintings [655]
BT Paintings
Still lifes

Still life photographs [655]
BT Photographs
Still lifes

Still life prints [655]
BT Prints
Still lifes

Still lifes [655]
PN Graphic representations of inanimate objects selected and arranged by the artist or photographer for a specific pictorial effect.
NT Still life drawings
Still life paintings
Still life photographs
Still life prints

Stipple prints [755]
PN Prints in which the design consists of dots or flecks, usually in addition to line work. An engraving or etching technique, but usually printed as relief prints.
BT Prints
RT Relief prints >

Stock cards [655]
PN Advertising cards that can be used by any business because they are printed with an area left blank for local retailers to add their name or other information.
BT Advertising cards

Stock certificates [655]
PN Documents evidencing ownership of one or more shares of the capital stock of a corporation.
CN Used in a note under EPHEMERA.
BT Certificates

Stones, Printing
USE Printing stones

PN = Public note; **CN** = Cataloger's note; **UF** = Used for term;
BT = Broader term; **NT** = Narrower term; **RT** = Related term;
> = Terms which have their own narrower terms

Street cries
USE Cries

Stroboscopic photographs
USE Motion study photographs

Structural systems drawings [655]
PN Graphic representations made for the design, construction, and assembly (or documentation of the design, construction, and assembly) of the structural support systems of a building or other structure. Features included are attributes of form (post and lintel, arch, truss) and materials, such as wood, masonry, and steel.
UF Drawings, Structural systems
BT Design drawings
NT Framing drawings

Student works [655]
PN Drawings, photographs, prints, or other works created by people for course assignments, or to gain a degree.
RT Amateur works

Studies [655]
PN Drawings or paintings, tending to be quite detailed, usually made in preparation for a finished composition or project. May also be made to explore a technique, material, idea, or design. A more carefully detailed representation than a sketch but less finished than a completed work.
BT Design drawings
RT Details
Sketches >

Studio portraits
USE Portrait photographs

Studio proof paper photoprints
USE Silver gelatin printing-out photoprints

Submarine photographs
USE Underwater photographs

Successive proofs
USE Progressive proofs

Sugar-lift aquatints [755]
PN Prints produced by an aquatint technique in which the part of the plate to be etched is exposed by dissolving the protective coating.
UF Lift-ground aquatints
Lift-ground etchings
BT Aquatints

[Support material
See this term in the Classed Display.]

Survey drawings
USE Measured drawings

Talbotypes
USE Calotypes

Tarot cards
USE Fortune telling cards

Tax stamps [755]
PN Revenue stamps affixed to various printed materials. Useful for dating. Required on photographs and other graphics in the United States 1864-1866. Also common on some playing card packs.
UF Revenue stamps
Stamps, Tax
BT Marks

Tear sheets [755]
PN Sheets torn or otherwise removed from publications to prove insertion of an advertisement or an image.
UF Tearsheets
BT Clippings

Tearsheets
USE Tear sheets

Technical drawings
USE Diagrams >
Mechanical drawings
Scientific illustrations

Tempera paintings [755]
BT Paintings

Test proofs
USE Trial proofs

Textile design drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations made for the design and production (or documentation of the design and production) of fabrics, both woven and non-woven.
UF Fabric design drawings
BT Design drawings

Textile labels [655]
PN Paper labels meant to identify lengths of cloth or cloth goods. Usually they state yardage and sometimes cloth type and manufacturer's name.
UF Cloth labels
Linen labels
BT Labels

Thermal copies [755]
PN Quick copy reproductions which use heat for document reproduction. Introduced commercially ca. 1950.
BT Reproductions

Three chalk drawings
USE A trois crayons drawings

Three-color carbro photoprints
USE Tricolor carbro photoprints

Three-dimensional photographs
USE Holograms
Lenticular photographs
Stereographs >

Tickets [655]
PN Slips of paper, cardboard, or other material used for admission or passage.
BT Ephemera

Tickets, Lottery
USE Lottery tickets

Time-lapse photographs
USE Motion study photographs

Timetables
USE Schedules

Tintypes [755]
PN Direct-image photographs in which the collodion negative supported by a dark-lacquered thin iron sheet appears as a positive image. Popular mid-1850s through 1860s; in use through 1930s. Usually small portraits.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOGRAPHS.
UF Collodion positive photographs
Ferrotypes
Iron photographs
Melainotypes
BT Photographs

Tissue stereographs [755]
PN Photoprint stereographs on thin translucent paper mounted either between glass plates or on cards cut out to make a frame; intended for viewing as a transparency. Many were made in France; often colored.
UF French tissues
BT Phototransparencies
Stereographs

Title pages [655]
PN Pages bearing the title and usually the names of author, publisher, and date and place of publication of a book, pamphlet, portfolio, or other material. Title pages detached from and those still attached to the rest of the publication are included.
NT Music title pages >
RT Cartouches
Decorations >
Illustrations >

Tobacco cards
USE Cigarette cards

Tools
USE Equipment

Topographic maps [655]
PN Maps that portray, identify, and locate natural and man-made features as precisely as possible; usually use contour lines to show variations in surface height.
BT Maps

Topographic views
USE Cityscapes >
Landscapes >

Townscapes
USE Cityscapes >

Toys [655]
PN Sheets of paper, cardboard, or other material with pre-printed outlines or designs that can be cut and folded to make toys. Toys already made are included.
UF Paper toys
NT Paper dolls >
RT Games >

Tracings [755]
BT Drawings
RT Camera lucida works
Camera obscura works
Physionotrace works

Trade cards
USE Advertising cards >
Business cards
Collecting cards

Trade catalogs
USE Commercial catalogs

Tradecards
USE Advertising cards >
Business cards
Collecting cards

Trademarks [755]
PN Symbols or combinations of symbols, letters, and other characters legally reserved to identify products and makers.
BT Marks

Trading cards
USE Advertising cards >
Collecting cards

Transfer sheets [755]
PN Paper or other flexible sheets containing images intended for transfer to another surface by application of pressure, heat, or moisture. Examples include iron-on patterns and pictures on graphite paper.
UF Iron-on transfers
RT Decals
Pattern sheets

Transformation pictures
USE Metamorphic pictures

Transmitted images [755]
PN Images that result from scanning other images, such as photographs, and converting them to electrical signals, which are transmitted by radio waves or other methods and then recorded by electrical, thermal, or other non-photographic processes. Examples include news wire photographs and many space photographs.
UF Digital images
Electronic images
Facsimilie transmission images
Wire photographs
RT Photographs >
Reproductions >
Photomechanical prints >
Space photographs

Transparencies [755]
PN Sheets of transparent material, such as glass, thin paper, or plastic, bearing a photographic, printed, or hand-drawn image and designed to be viewed by light shining through them; often intended for use with a projection device.
NT Phototransparencies >
Slides >
Vues d'optique

Travel sketches [655]
PN Sketches made of places, buildings, objects, people, or events seen during a journey; often made to record a particular feature for future reference.
BT Sketches

Triacetate photonegatives
USE Cellulose triacetate photonegatives

Trial proofs [755]
PN Prints made before the completion of the accepted impression.
UF State proofs
Test proofs
Working proofs
BT Prints
Proofs

Trichrome carbro photoprints
USE Tricolor carbro photoprints

Tricolor carbro photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made from color separation negatives printed as three bromide prints, each of which is then pressed against a sensitized carbon tissue of the appropriate color. The tissues are then superimposed to create the final color photograph. Chiefly used ca. 1900-1930s.
UF Three-color carbro photoprints
Trichrome carbro photoprints
BT Carbro photoprints

Trois crayons drawings
USE A trois crayons drawings

Type C photoprints
USE Dye coupler photoprints

Type R photoprints
USE Dye coupler photoprints

Underwater photographs [755]
PN Photographs made underwater with waterproof equipment or from a submarine or other vehicle.
UF Submarine photographs
BT Photographs

Urban planning drawings
USE Planning drawings

Valentines [655]
BT Greeting cards

Vandyke photoprints [755]
PN Photoprints made by a formula introduced in the late 1800s. In common use from the 1920s-1950s to reproduce architectural, engineering, and mechanical drawings. These mirror image photoprints, consisting of white lines on a dark brown or sepia background, may be used to make blue or black line photoprints. Revived in mid-1960s as an alternative photographic process.
BT Kallitypes
Monochromatic works
RT Reproductions >

Vest camera photographs
USE Detective camera photographs

Victoria card photographs [755]
PN Card photographs; mounts measure approximately 5 x 3.5 in. (13 x 9 cm.). Introduced in the United States in 1870.
BT Card photographs

Video disks [755]
PN Analog optical disks primarily intended for the recording of photographs, prints, drawings, or other still or motion pictures as television signals. May include sound. The images are recorded by a laser and can be displayed by a laser on a television screen.
RT Reproductions >

Viewbooks, Souvenir
USE Souvenir viewbooks

Viewmaster cards
USE Stereographs

Views, Bird's-eye
USE Bird's-eye views >

Views, Panoramic
USE Panoramic views >

Visiting cards [655]
PN Small cards bearing a person's name and sometimes address that are presented when making a social call or visiting. May have a portrait, scene, or decoration; may be accompanied by an envelope.
UF Calling cards
BT Cards
RT Business cards

Vortographs
USE Photograms

Vues d'optique [755]
PN Prints on paper thin enough for viewing by transmitted light; common in the late 1700s in Europe for peep shows. Lettering is often in mirror image.
BT Prints
Transparencies

Wallpaper [655]
PN Decorative paper intended to cover the walls of a room.
BT Ephemera

Wash drawings [755]
PN Drawings made from diluted ink or watercolor applied with a brush; usually monochromatic or two color, such as brown and gray.
BT Drawings
RT Brush works
Ink drawings

Watch papers [655]
PN Circular papers used to ensure a tight fit between inner and outer cases of a pocket watch. Often contain watchmaker's or watch owner's name.
BT Ephemera

Water marks
USE Watermarks

Watercolor drawings [755]
BT Drawings
NT Gouache drawings

Watercolor paintings [755]
BT Paintings
NT Gouache paintings

Watermarks [755]
UF Water marks
BT Marks

Waterscape drawings [655]
BT Drawings
Waterscapes

Waterscape paintings [655]
BT Paintings
Waterscapes

Waterscape photographs [655]
BT Photographs
Waterscapes

Waterscape prints [655]
BT Prints
Waterscapes

Waterscapes [655]
PN Broad or general views in which a river, bay, lake, ocean, ships, or similar features are prominent.
UF Marine views
Seascapes
NT Waterscape drawings
Waterscape paintings
Waterscape photographs
Waterscape prints
RT Landscapes >
Panoramic views >

Waxed paper photonegatives
USE Calotypes

Wet plate photonegatives [755]
PN Dominant glass negative process from its introduction in the United States ca. 1855 until replaced by the dry plate process in the 1880s. Its use continued for photolithographic printing plates until World War II. Distinguishable in part by creamy rather than grayish black tones and by presence of flow lines from hand coating of the emulsion.
CN Used in a note under COLLODION DRY PLATE PHOTONEGATIVES.
UF Collodion photonegatives
BT Glass photonegatives

Whiteprints
USE Diazo photoprints

Wire photographs
USE Transmitted images

Wood blocks [655]
BT Printing blocks

Wood cuts
USE Woodcuts

Wood engravings [755]
PN Relief prints made from wood blocks incised on the end grain.
UF Engravings, Wood
Xylographs
BT Relief prints
RT Woodcuts

Woodburytypes [755]
PN Continuous tone photomechanical prints made by a carbon process introduced in the United States in 1870. Used through the 1890s, mainly for book illustrations. Difficult to distinguish from actual photoprints, although slight surface relief may be visible.
CN Used in a note under PHOTOPRINTS.
UF Photoglypties
BT Photomechanical prints

Woodcuts [755]
PN Relief prints made from wood blocks incised on the plank side.
UF Wood cuts
BT Relief prints
NT Chiaroscuro woodcuts
RT Wood engravings

Working drawings [655]
PN Graphic delineations showing all necessary information to complete a structure, system, or site. In architecture, an umbrella term for sets of drawings including elevations, plans, and sections provided by the architect for use by the builder, electrician, plumber, or other contractor, subcontractor, or fabricator.
UF Drawings, Working
BT Design drawings
NT As-built drawings

Working proofs
USE Trial proofs

Wrappers
USE Packages

X-ray photographs
USE Radiographs

Xerographic art
USE Copy art

Xerographs
USE Photocopies >

Xylographs
USE Wood engravings

Zincographs [755]
PN Lithographs made from zinc plates rather than stones.
BT Lithographs

II. CLASSED DISPLAY

The Classed Display consists of 10 categories which offer approaches to the thesaurus terms not available in the Alphabetical Display. The categories are: COLOR ASPECT, COMPONENT, CREATOR ATTRIBUTE, INSTRUMENT EMPLOYED, METHOD OF REPRESENTATION, PROCESS & TECHNIQUE, PURPOSE, SHAPE & SIZE, STATUS OF PRODUCTION, SUPPORT MATERIAL.

Each term in the thesaurus has been assigned to one or more of these groups. The broadest terms appropriate to a particular category are listed alphabetically. When the broadest term has narrower terms which are also appropriate to the category, they appear in hierarchical order under that term. Terms at the same subordinate level are in alphabetical order.

[Color aspect]

Terms for physical processes which always include color. Paintings, pastels, and watercolors which may be black or white but are predominantly color are also listed, as are monochromatic works which express another aspect of color. When color is present with processes which can be either color or black-and-white, the subdivisions --COLOR or --COLORED should be appended to the process name.

- A la poupée prints
- A trois crayons drawings
- Bromoil photoprints
- Chromolithographs
- Crystoleum photographs
- Dye coupler photonegatives
- Dye coupler photoprints
- Dye coupler phototransparencies
- Dye destruction photoprints
- Dye diffusion transfer photoprints
- Dye transfer photoprints
- Gum bichromate photoprints
- Monochromatic works
  - Cyanotypes
    - Blueprints
  - Lithotints
  - Vandyke photoprints
- Paintings
  - Casein paintings
  - Oil paintings
  - Pastel paintings
  - Polymer paintings
    - Acrylic paintings
    - Tempera paintings

[Color aspect] (Continued)

Paintings (Continued)

Watercolor paintings
Gouache paintings
Pastel drawings
Pochoir prints
Progressive proofs
Screen color film phototransparencies
Screen color glass phototransparencies
Tricolor carbro photoprints
Watercolor drawings
Gouache drawings

[Component]
Terms referring to things which are often a part or component of graphic materials.

Clippings
Tear sheets
Decorations
Bank note vignettes
Cartouches
Scraps
Details
Identification keys
Illuminations
Illustrations
Book illustrations
Courtroom illustrations
Frontispieces
Periodical illustrations
Editorial cartoons
Fashion plates
Scientific illustrations
Labels
Stickers
Marks
Blind stamps
Dealers' marks
Emblems
Inscriptions
Autographs
Artists' signatures
Monograms
Ownership marks
Collectors' marks
Registration marks
Seals
Tax stamps
Trademarks

[Component] (Continued)

Marks (Continued)

Watermarks
Postage stamps
Remarques
Schedules (Contract documents)
Title pages
Music title pages
Sheet music covers

[Creator attribute]

Amateur works
Student works

[Instrument employed]

Airbrush works
Banquet camera photographs
Brush works
Camera lucida works
Camera obscura works
Computer graphics
Computer-aided designs
Copy art
Detective camera photographs
Flash photographs
Instant camera photographs
Pen works
Marker works
Pencil works
Physionotrace works
Pinhole camera photographs

[Method of representation]
Terms expressing a vantage point, degree of finish or formality, or projection type.

Abstract works
Abstract drawings
Abstract paintings
Abstract photographs
Abstract prints
Aerial photographs
Allegories
Allegorical drawings
Allegorical paintings

[Method of representation] (Continued)

Allegories (Continued)

- Allegorical photographs
- Allegorical prints

Allusions
Anamorphic images
Bird's-eye views
- Bird's-eye view prints

Calligraphy
Cartoons
- Caricatures
- Cartoon strips
  - Comic Books
- Comic cards
- Editorial cartoons
- Satires

Cityscapes
- Cityscape drawings
- Cityscape paintings
- Cityscape photographs
- Cityscape prints

Conjectural works
Details
Diagrams
- Charts
  - Calendars
    - Perpetual calendars
    - Religious calendars
  - Genealogical tables
  - Schedules
  - Schedules (Contract documents)

Emblem pictures
Genre works
- Cries
- Genre drawings
- Genre paintings
- Genre photographs
- Genre prints

Hidden image works
- Hold-to-light works

Humorous pictures
Illuminations
- Fraktur

Landscapes
- Landscape drawings
- Landscape paintings
- Landscape photographs
- Landscape prints

Letter pictures

[Method of representation] (Continued)

- Maps
  - Fire insurance maps
  - Plats
  - Topographic maps
- Mechanical drawings
- Panoramic views
  - Panoramic photographs
- Picture puzzles
- Portraits
  - Group portraits
    - Formation photographs
  - Portrait drawings
  - Portrait paintings
  - Portrait photographs
    - Formation photographs
  - Portrait prints
  - Self-portraits
- Projections
  - Axonometric projections
    - Isometric projections
  - Elevations
  - Exploded drawings
  - Perspective projections
  - Plans
    - Floor plans
    - Site plans
  - Sciagraphic projections
  - Sections
    - Floor plans
- Puns
- Rebuses
- Renderings
- Silhouettes
- Sketches
  - Travel sketches
- Snapshots
- Space photographs
- Stereographs
  - Anaglyphs
  - Tissue stereographs
- Still lifes
  - Still life drawings
  - Still life paintings
  - Still life photographs
  - Still life prints
- Studies
- Underwater photographs

[Method of representation] (Continued)

Waterscapes
Waterscape drawings
Waterscape paintings
Waterscape photographs
Waterscape prints

[Process & technique]

Constructions
Collages
Montages
Cut paper works
Drawings
Chalk drawings
A trois crayons drawings
Charcoal drawings
Crayon drawings
Graphite drawings
Ink drawings
Marker works
Metalpoint drawings
Silverpoint drawings
Pastel drawings
Scratchboard drawings
Tracings
Wash drawings
Watercolor drawings
Gouache drawings
Embossed works
Inkless intaglio prints
Microforms
Microopaques
Microphotographs
Microfiches
Microfilms
Stanhopes
Mixed media
Monochromatic works
Cyanotypes
Blueprints
Lithotints
Vandyke photoprints
Novelty works
Luminous works
Mechanical works
Hidden image works
Hold-to-light works
Metamorphic pictures

[Process & technique] (Continued)

- Paintings
  - Casein paintings
  - Miniatures
  - Oil paintings
  - Pastel paintings
  - Polymer paintings
    - Acrylic paintings
  - Tempera paintings
  - Watercolor paintings
    - Gouache paintings
- Photographs
  - Aerial photographs
  - Ambrotypes
  - Banquet camera photographs
  - Card photographs
    - Boudoir card photographs
    - Cabinet card photographs
    - Cartes de visite
    - Imperial card photographs
    - Kodak card photographs
    - Panel card photographs
    - Promenade card photographs
    - Victoria card photographs
  - Daguerreotypes
  - Detective camera photographs
  - Flash photographs
  - Holograms
  - Infrared photographs
  - Instant camera photographs
    - Dye diffusion transfer photoprints
  - Lenticular photographs
  - Macrophotographs
  - Microphotographs
    - Microfiches
    - Microfilms
    - Stanhopes
  - Motion study photographs
  - Panoramic photographs
  - Photograms
  - Photomicrographs
  - Photonegatives
    - Film photonegatives
      - Cellulose diacetate photonegatives
      - Cellulose nitrate photonegatives
      - Cellulose triacetate photonegatives
      - Color separation photonegatives
      - Dye coupler photonegatives
      - Halftone photonegatives

[Process & technique] (Continued)

Photonegatives (Continued)

Glass photonegatives
Dry plate photonegatives
Collodion dry plate photonegatives
Wet plate photonegatives
Paper photonegatives
Calotypes
Photoprints
Albumen photoprints
Bromoil photoprints
Carbon photoprints
Carbro photoprints
Tricolor carbro photoprints
Ceramic photographs
Clichés-verre
Cloth photographs
Collodion printing-out paper photoprints
Combination photoprints
Contact sheets
Crayon photoprints
Crystoleum photographs
Cyanotypes
Blueprints
Diazo photoprints
Dye coupler photoprints
Dye destruction photoprints
Dye diffusion transfer photoprints
Dye transfer photoprints
Gum bichromate photoprints
Kallitypes
Vandyke photoprints
Leather photographs
Megalethoscope photoprints
Negative photoprints
Opalotypes
Palladium photoprints
Photocopies
Copy art
Photomontages
Platinum photoprints
Salted paper photoprints
Silver gelatin photoprints
Resin-coated paper photoprints
Silver gelatin printing-out paper photoprints
Stabilization photoprints

[Process & technique] (Continued)

Photographs (Continued)

- Phototransparencies
  - Film phototransparencies
    - Color separation phototransparencies
    - Dye coupler phototransparencies
    - Radiographs
    - Screen color film phototransparencies
    - Silver gelatin film phototransparencies
  - Glass phototransparencies
    - Albumen phototransparencies
    - Carbon phototransparencies
    - Collodion phototransparencies
    - Screen color glass phototransparencies
    - Silver gelatin glass phototransparencies
  - Tissue stereographs
- Pinhole camera photographs
- Snapshots
- Solarization photographs
- Stats
- Tintypes
- Underwater photographs

Prints

- A la poupée prints
- Artists' proofs
- Cellocuts
- Chine collé prints
- Cloth prints
- Collagraphs
- Counterproofs
- Intaglio prints
  - Aquatints
    - Sugar-lift aquatints
  - Crayon manner prints
  - Drypoints
  - Engravings
  - Etchings
    - Soft-ground etchings
  - Inkless intaglio prints
  - Mezzotints
- Photomechanical prints
  - Anaglyphs
  - Collotypes
  - Halftone photomechanical prints
  - Line photomechanical prints
  - Offset photomechanical prints
  - Photoengravings
  - Photogravures
  - Photolithographs

[Process & technique] (Continued)

Photomechanical prints (Continued)

- Rotogravures
- Woodburytypes
- Planographic prints
  - Lithographs
    - Chromolithographs
    - Lithotints
    - Offset lithographs
    - Zincographs
  - Monotype prints
  - Stencil prints
    - Pochoir prints
  - Silkscreen prints
- Progressive proofs
- Proofs before letters
- Relief prints
  - Letterpress works
  - Linocuts
  - Metal cuts
  - Relief printed etchings
  - Rubbings
  - Stipple prints
  - Wood engravings
  - Woodcuts
    - Chiaroscuro woodcuts
- Reproductive prints
- Restrikes
  - Cancelled plate prints
- Trial proofs
- Vues d'optique

Space photographs

Transmitted images

Transparencies

- Phototransparencies
  - Film phototransparencies
    - Color separation phototransparencies
    - Dye coupler phototransparencies
    - Radiographs
    - Screen color film phototransparencies
    - Silver gelatin film phototransparencies
  - Glass phototransparencies
    - Albumen phototransparencies
    - Carbon phototransparencies
    - Collodion phototransparencies
    - Screen color glass phototransparencies
    - Silver gelatin glass phototransparencies
  - Tissue stereographs

[Process & technique] (Continued)

Transparencies (Continued)

Slides
Lantern slides
Vues d'optique
Video disks

[Purpose]

Albums
Photograph albums
Card photograph albums
Presentation albums
Scrapbooks
Sketchbooks
Souvenir albums
Animation cels
Calendars
Perpetual calendars
Religious calendars
Catalogs
Auction catalogs
Commercial catalogs
Exhibition catalogs
Commemorative prints
Costume prints
Decorations
Bank note vignettes
Cartouches
Scraps
Design drawings
Architectural drawings
Competition drawings
Contract drawings
Costume design drawingss
Electrical systems drawings
Engineering drawings
Fashion design drawingss
Industrial design drawings
Interior design drawings
Landscape architecture drawings
Measured drawings
Mechanical drawings
Mechanical systems drawings
Naval architecture drawings
Patent drawings
Pattern books

[Purpose] (Continued)

Design drawings (Continued)

- Pattern sheets
  - Cartoon patterns
- Planning drawings
- Presentation drawings
- Proposed works
- Renderings
- Set design drawings
- Site plans
- Structural systems drawings
  - Framing drawings
- Studies
- Textile design drawings
- Working drawings
  - As-built drawings

Ephemera

- Advertisements
  - Advertising cards
    - Cigarette cards
    - Ship cards
    - Stock cards
  - Advertising mail
  - Display cards
- Announcements
- Badges
- Ballots
- Bookmarks
- Broadsides
  - Handbills
- Cards
  - Advertising cards
    - Cigarette cards
    - Ship cards
    - Stock cards
  - Business cards
  - Collecting cards
  - Comic cards
  - Dance cards
  - Display cards
  - Membership cards
  - Playing cards
    - Fortune telling cards
    - Game cards
  - Postcards
    - Postal cards
  - Sentiment cards

[Purpose] (Continued)

Ephemera (Continued)

- Speakeasy cards
- Sports cards
- Visiting cards

Carriers' addresses

Certificates

- Baptismal certificates
- Birth certificates
- Bonds (Financial records)
- Death certificates
- Diplomas
- Insurance certificates
- Marriage certificates
- Membership certificates
- Stock certificates

Fans

Forms

Games

- Puzzles
  - Picture puzzles

Invitations

Keepsakes

Labels

- Bookplates
- Stickers
  - Decals
- Textile labels

Lottery tickets

Memorabilia

Menus

Money

- Bank notes
- Scrip

Packages

- Bags
- Book covers
- Book jackets
- Envelopes
- Matchcovers
- Photograph cases
- Ream wrappers
- Record jackets

Postage stamps

Premiums

Presentation albums

Price lists

Programs

- Playbills

[Purpose] (Continued)

Ephemera (Continued)

- Rewards of merit
- Samples
  - Sample books
- Schedules
- Scrapbooks
- Scraps
- Signs
  - Banners
- Souvenir albums
- Souvenir viewbooks
- Stationery
  - Billheads
  - Greeting cards
    - Birthday cards
    - Christmas cards
    - Easter cards
    - New Year cards
    - Valentines
  - Letterheads
  - Postal stationery
    - Postal cards
- Tickets
- Wallpaper
- Watch papers

Equipment
- Printing blocks
  - Linoleum blocks
  - Wood blocks
- Printing plates
  - Niello printing plates
- Printing stones
- Stencils

Erotica

Fashion photographs

Fashion prints

Fire insurance maps

Forgeries

Genealogical tables

Humorous pictures

Illuminations
- Fraktur

Illustrations
- Book illustrations
- Courtroom illustrations
- Frontispieces

[Purpose] (Continued)

Illustrations (Continued)

- Periodical illustrations
  - Editorial cartoons
  - Fashion plates
- Scientific illustrations

Legal photographs
Memorial works
Motion picture stills
Motion study photographs
Plats
Posters
- Billboard posters

Progress photographs
Reproductions
- Art reproductions
- Blueprints
- Facsimiles
- Reproductive prints
- Restrikes
  - Cancelled plate prints
- Stats
- Thermal copies

Site plans
Specifications
- Schedules (Contract documents)

Spirit photographs
Title pages
- Music title pages
  - Sheet music covers

Toys
- Paper dolls
- Pantins

Transfer sheets
Travel sketches

[Shape & size]

Terms referring to a specific shape (other than rectangular and two-dimensional) or size associated with a physical process or genre.

Albums
- Photograph albums
  - Card photograph albums
- Presentation albums
- Scrapbooks
- Sketchbooks
- Souvenir albums

Badges

[Shape & size] (Continued)

- Banners
- Books
- Broadsides
  - Handbills
- Card photographs
  - Boudoir card photographs
  - Cabinet card photographs
  - Cartes de visite
  - Imperial card photographs
  - Kodak card photographs
  - Panel card photographs
  - Promenade card photographs
  - Victoria card photographs
- Cards
  - Advertising cards
    - Cigarette cards
    - Ship cards
    - Stock cards
  - Business cards
  - Collecting cards
  - Comic cards
  - Dance cards
  - Display cards
  - Membership cards
  - Playing cards
    - Fortune telling cards
    - Game cards
  - Postcards
    - Postal cards
  - Sentiment cards
  - Speakeasy cards
  - Sports cards
  - Visiting cards
- Fans
- Leaflets
- Macrophotographs
- Megalethoscope photoprints
- Miniature works
  - Miniatures
- Novelty works
- Pamphlets
- Pattern books
- Photograph cases
- Portfolios
- Posters
  - Billboard posters
- Sample books
- Scrolls

[Shape & size] (Continued)

Slides
  Lantern slides
Souvenir viewbooks
Stanhopes
Stereographs
  Anaglyphs
  Tissue stereographs
    Video disks

[Status of production]

Terms referring to stage of a process, degree of completion, quantity issued, relationship to other works, frequency of issue.

Censored works
Forgeries
Limited editions
Periodicals
Proofs
  Artists' proofs
  Contact sheets
  Counterproofs
  Progressive proofs
  Proofs before letters
  Trial proofs
Proposed works
Reproductions
  Art reproductions
  Blueprints
  Facsimiles
  Reproductive prints
  Restrikes
    Cancelled plate prints
  Stats
  Thermal copies
Sketches
Studies

[Support material]
Terms indicating primary supports unusual for a physical process.

Ceramic photographs
Cloth photographs
Cloth prints
Daguerreotypes
Leather photographs
Novelty works
Paper photonegatives
Tintypes

III. HIERARCHICAL DISPLAY FOR PHOTOGRAPH AND PRINT TERMS

The Hierarchical Display is limited to two terms (PHOTOGRAPHS and PRINTS) which have many layers and terms between the broadest term in the chain and its progressively narrower terms. Here, narrower terms appear in logically descending relationships rather than alphabetical order. This display allows quick scanning to broaden or narrow a search for the most appropriate photographic or printmaking term.

Photographs
- Abstract photographs
- Aerial photographs
- Allegorical photographs
- Ambrotypes
- Banquet camera photographs
- Card photographs
  - Boudoir card photographs
  - Cabinet card photographs
  - Cartes de visite
  - Imperial card photographs
  - Kodak card photographs
  - Panel card photographs
  - Promenade card photographs
  - Victoria card photographs
- Cityscape photographs
- Daguerreotypes
- Detective camera photographs
- Fashion photographs
- Flash photographs
- Genre photographs
- Holograms
- Infrared photographs
- Instant camera photographs
  - Dye diffusion transfer photoprints
- Landscape photographs
- Legal photographs
- Lenticular photographs
- Macrophotographs
- Microphotographs
  - Microfiches
  - Microfilms
  - Stanhopes

Photographs (Continued)

- Motion picture stills
- Motion study photographs
- Panoramic photographs
- Photograms
- Photomicrographs
- Photonegatives
  - Film photonegatives
    - Cellulose diacetate photonegatives
    - Cellulose nitrate photonegatives
    - Cellulose triacetate photonegatives
    - Color separation photonegatives
    - Dye coupler photonegatives
    - Halftone photonegatives
  - Glass photonegatives
    - Dry plate photonegatives
      - Collodion dry plate photonegatives
    - Wet plate photonegatives
  - Paper photonegatives
    - Calotypes
- Photoprints
  - Albumen photoprints
  - Bromoil photoprints
  - Carbon photoprints
    - Carbro photoprints
      - Tricolor carbro photoprints
  - Ceramic photographs
  - Clichés-verre
  - Cloth photographs
  - Collodion printing-out paper photoprints
  - Combination photoprints
  - Contact sheets
  - Crayon photoprints
  - Crystoleum photographs
  - Cyanotypes
    - Blueprints
  - Diazo photoprints
  - Dye coupler photoprints
  - Dye destruction photoprints
  - Dye diffusion transfer photoprints
  - Dye transfer photoprints
  - Gum bichromate photoprints
  - Kallitypes
    - Vandyke photoprints
  - Leather photographs
  - Megalethoscope photoprints
  - Negative photoprints
  - Opalotypes

Photographs (Continued)

Photoprints (Continued)

Palladium photoprints
Photocopies
Copy art
Photomontages
Platinum photoprints
Salted paper photoprints
Silver gelatin photoprints
Resin-coated paper photoprints
Silver gelatin printing-out paper photoprints
Stabilization photoprints
Phototransparencies
Film phototransparencies
Color separation phototransparencies
Dye coupler phototransparencies
Radiographs
Screen color film phototransparencies
Silver gelatin film phototransparencies
Glass phototransparencies
Albumen phototransparencies
Carbon phototransparencies
Collodion phototransparencies
Screen color glass phototransparencies
Silver gelatin glass phototransparencies
Tissue stereographs
Pinhole camera photographs
Portrait photographs
Formation photographs
Progress photographs
Snapshots
Solarization photographs
Spirit photographs
Stats
Still life photographs
Tintypes
Underwater photographs
Waterscape photographs

- Prints
  - A la poupée prints
  - Abstract prints
  - Allegorical prints
  - Artists' proofs
  - Bird's-eye view prints
  - Cellocuts
  - Chine collé prints
  - Cityscape prints
  - Cloth prints
  - Collagraphs
  - Commemorative prints
  - Costume prints
  - Counterproofs
  - Fashion prints
  - Genre prints
  - Intaglio prints
    - Aquatints
      - Sugar-lift aquatints
    - Crayon manner prints
    - Drypoints
    - Engravings
    - Etchings
      - Soft-ground etchings
    - Inkless intaglio prints
    - Mezzotints
  - Landscape prints
  - Photomechanical prints
    - Anaglyphs
    - Collotypes
    - Halftone photomechanical prints
    - Line photomechanical prints
    - Offset photomechanical prints
    - Photoengravings
    - Photogravures
    - Photolithographs
    - Rotogravures
    - Woodburytypes
  - Planographic prints
    - Lithographs
      - Chromolithographs
      - Lithotints
      - Offset lithographs
      - Zincographs
    - Monotype prints
    - Stencil prints
      - Pochoir prints
      - Silkscreen prints
  - Portrait prints
  - Progressive proofs
  - Proofs before letters

Prints (continued)

Relief prints
Letterpress works
Linocuts
Metal cuts
Relief printed etchings
Rubbings
Wood engravings
Woodcuts
Chiaroscuro woodcuts
Reproductive prints
Restrikes
Cancelled plate prints
Still life prints
Stipple prints
Trial proofs
Vues d'optique
Waterscape prints

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